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### The Witch in the Glass.

"My mother says I must not pass
Too near that glass;
She is afraid that I will see
A little witch that looks like me,
With a red, red mouth, to whisper low
The very thing I should not know!"

Alack for all your mother's care!
A bird of the air,
A wistful wind, or (I suppose
Sent by some hapless boy) a rose,
With breath too sweet, will whisper low,
The very thing you should not know!

*Mrs. Piatt, in Scribner's Magazine.*

### "Of the Earth, Earthy."

Have they told you I am going
To the land of rest?
I am very patient, knowing
All is for the best;
Yet the summer light is clearest
Ere the soul departs.
Nature seems to draw the nearest
Unto dying hearts.

Have they told you I am leaving
Earthly things behind?
Love, perhaps, but not deceiving,
Friendship proved unkind;
Yet the sunshine, slowly stealing
Down the soft, green slope,
Brings back all the trustful feeling,
All the dreams of hope.

Have they told you I am hasting
To a fairer home?
Yes, but here are roses wasting,
Blossoms white as foam;
Here are sun-gilt vine leaves wreathing
Round our cottage door;
Here are solemn fir trees breathing
Fragrance evermore.

Have they told you I am setting
All my thoughts on high?
Yes, but can I learn forgetting
While old haunts are nigh?
When the bracken plumes are swaying
On our pine-crown'd hill,
I can almost hear you saying
That you love me still.

Hush! I hear a footstep falling
On the garden plot,
And a voice speaks, softly calling,
Yet I answer not
Till I feel your arms around me,
On my face your breath,
Love and faith have sought and found me;
This is life—not death.

*Sarah Doudney, in Good Words.*

## THE OLD STORY.

A sober, half-discontented face at the window—a bright face in the street. The window is thrown open, and a smile goes from the bright face to the sober one, giving it a new and pleasanter aspect. Both faces are young—that at the window youngest; almost child-like. Yet the window-face is the face of a wife, and the street-face that of a maiden, "fancy-free."

"How strangely I was deceived, Bella!" said the lady in the street.

"Deceived! How, Mary? What do you mean? But, come in, you're just the one I wish to see."

"I was sure I saw you, not ten minutes ago, riding out with Harry," said the young friend, as they met and kissed at the door.

"Oh, dear, no! I haven't been out riding with Harry for a month."

"Indeed? How's that? I can remember when you rode out together almost every afternoon."

"Yes; but that was before our marriage," replied the young wife, in a voice that made her friend look into her face narrowly.

"The husband has less time for recreation than the lover. He must give more thought to business," remarked the friend.

The little wife tossed her head and shrugged her shoulders in a doubtful way, saying, as she did so:

"I don't know about the business. But lovers and husbands are different species of the genus homo. The explanation lies somewhere in this direction, I presume."

"Ah, Bella, Bella! That speech does not come with a musical sound from your lips," remarked the friend, smiling, yet serious.

"Truth is not always melodious," said Bella.

"How is it to sweethearts and wives?" asked the friend; "do they belong to the same class?"

The question appeared to reach the young wife's ears with a suggestive force. Her voice was a little changed as she answered:

"I don't know; perhaps not!"

Then, after a moment, she said: "And you thought it was Harry and I that you saw riding out?"

"I was certain of it; but, it only goes to show how one may be mistaken."

The friend had been scanning the young wife for some moments, from head to foot, in a way that now called out the question:

"Do you see anything peculiar about me?"

"Yes," was answered.

"What?"

"A peculiar untidiness that I never saw in the sweetheart!"

Bella glanced down at her soiled and ruffled dress.

"My neglige?" she said, with a little short laugh.

"So, I should think! Now, shall I draw your picture?"

"Yes; if you have an artist's fancy."

"Here it is: Hair lusterless and untidy; skin dull for want of action and feeling; a wrapper better conditioned for the washing-tub and ironing-table, than as a garment for the fair person of a young wife; no collar nor ornament of any kind; and a countenance—well, I can't give that as I saw it a little while ago, at the window, but I'm sure it wasn't the face to charm a lover. Perhaps it might suit a husband—but I have my doubts."

"Why, Mary. You are in a sportive mood."

"No; serious. How do you like the picture? Let me compare it with the original. Fairly reproduced, I believe. I hardly think that you were in this trim when Harry fell in love. But it may all be well enough for a husband. I have no experience in this line, and can't speak by the card."

Bella felt the reproof of her friend, as was evident by the spots that began to burn on her cheeks.

"You wouldn't have me dress in party style every day?" she said.

"Oh, no; but I'd have you neat and sweet, as a young wife should always be; that is, if she cares for the fond eyes of her husband. I verily believe it was Harry I saw riding out a little while ago!"

Bella threw a quick, startled look upon her friend who, already, half regretted her closing sentence.

"Why did you say that? What did you mean?" she asked.

"I only said it to plague you," answered the friend.

"To plague me?"

There was an expression in Bella's face that Mary had never seen there before. Her eyes had grown suddenly of a darker shade, and were eager and questioning. Her lips lay closer together; there were lines on her forehead.

"To plague me?" she repeated. "Take care, Mary!"

The friend wished now that she had not made that suggestion; and yet, since making it, doubt had reached conviction in her mind. She was sure she had not been mistaken as to Bella's husband; but who was the lady with whom she had seen him riding out? Bella had said, a little while before, that her husband had not driven her out for a month; and yet Mary felt certain that she had seen him riding out with a lady at least three or four times during that period. Should she hide the truth; or trusting to its power for ultimate good, let it appear? There was no time for reflection. She spoke now, rather from a desire to help her friend into a better state of perception, than from any clear sight in the matter.

"I think," she said, "that having now your husband, you have fallen into the error of thinking that personal attractions are not needed to hold him by your side. Now, it is my opinion that if Harry had found you in your present untidy condition—and you are often in no better plight—in a single instance before marriage, he would have broken off the engagement; and I'm sure that in a suit for breach of promise, if I had been on the jury, a verdict in his favor would have been rendered."

Bella did not smile at this closing sally, but sat looking into her friend's face in a strange, bewildered, troubled way. The intimation that her husband had been riding out with a lady, when it fairly reached her thought, gave her a sharp pain. It had never entered her imagination that he could look, with a passing sense of admiration, into any face but hers—that his heart could turn from her to another for a single instant of time. She had perceived that he was colder, more indifferent, less careful of her pleasures than in the sunny days of their courtship and betrothment—but, that he could seek another's society, was a thing unheard of. It was a proverb, this contrast between lovers and husbands; and she had felt she was proving its truth. That was all. It was an unpleasant truth, and hard to receive; yet she saw no remedy. But now, by a word or two, her friend has started her into a different view of the case. Was her husband's heart really turned from her? She was frightened at the remote suggestion—for in his love lay all her world.

"You are not really in earnest, Mary, about seeing Harry riding out with a lady this afternoon?" she said in a voice and with a look that revealed fully her state of mind. The color had left her face, and her heart shook in her voice.

"Probably I was mistaken, Bella," replied the friend; "though I had not doubted the fact a moment, until I saw you at the window a little while ago."

"Did you notice the lady very particularly?"

"No; but let the matter pass, dear. No doubt I was mistaken. It is worrying you more than I could have imagined." Bella looked at her friend for some moments, in a strange way, then giving a low, suppressed, wailing cry, bent forward and laid her face upon her bosom, sobbing and shuddering in such wild turbulance of feeling that her friend became actually alarmed.

"You have frightened me!" said the young wife, lifting her head at last, as her excitement died away. "Ah, Mary, if I should lose my husband's love, it would kill me!"

"Then, Bella," answered her friend, "see to it that you neglect none of the means required for keeping it. If you would continue to be loved, you must not grow unlovely. The charms that won your husband must not be folded up and kept for holiday occasions, and then put on for other eyes than his. You must keep them ever displayed before him; nay, put on new attractions. Is not the husband even dearer than the lover, and his heart better worth the holding? Look back, my dear friend, over the brief moons that have waxed and waned since you were a bride. Put yourself on trial and take impartial testimony. How has it been? Has your temper been as sweet as when you sat leaning together in summer twilights, talking of the love-crowned future? Have you been as studious to please as then; as careful of his feelings; as regardful of his tastes? Do you adorn yourself for his eyes now, as you dressed for his coming then? As a wife, are you as lovable as you were when a maiden? Bella, Bella! look to the little foxes that spoil the tender grapes, if you would have love's ripened fruitage. Love is not a chameleon to feed on air, and change in every hue of condition. It must have substantial food. Deprived of this, and it languishes and dies. And now, dear, I have warned you. Meet your husband, when he returns home this evening, as sweetly as when he came to you in your father's house, attracted as the bee is to the flower, and note the manner in which his face will lighten up. Did he kiss you when he came home yesterday?"

The face of Bella flushed a little.

"Husbands soon lose the taste for kissing," she answered, at the same time patting her small foot nervously on the Brussels carpet.

"If the wife's lips remain as sweet as the maiden's—never!"

"Oh, you don't know anything about it," said Bella. "Wait until you are married."

After the friend said good-afternoon, the young wife went to her room and cried for a good quarter of an hour. Then she commenced doing as her friend had suggested. Refreshed by a bath, she attired herself in a spotless white wrapper, with a delicate blue belt binding her waist. A small lace collar, scarcely whiter than her pure neck, edged and tied with a narrow azure ribbon, was turned away from her swan-like throat; and just below was an exquisitely-cut oval pin. Her hair, a rich golden brown, had been made glossy as the wing of a bird, and was folded just enough away from the temples to show their delicate cutting. Two open rose-buds—red and white—nestled in her hair. She did look lovely and lovable, as her mirror told her.

Harry was half an hour later than usual in coming home. Bella was sitting in the parlor when he came in, waiting for his return with a new feeling at her heart—a feeling of blended fear and hope; fear lest he was actually becoming estranged from her, and a trembling hope to win him back again. His step was not very light. She noticed that, for her ear had become newly sensitive. He had caught a glimpse of her through the window, and knowing, therefore, that she was in the parlor, came to the door and stood there.

"Bless me!" he exclaimed, after a moment, "how charming you look!"

And he came forward with a pleased smile on his face, and, taking her hand, bent down and kissed her.

"Sweet as a rose!" he added, holding her away from him, and gazing at her admiringly. How her heart did beat with a new delight!

"Dressed for company?"

There was just a little shade of coldness in Harry's voice, as he suggested the probable reason for her singularly improved appearance.

"Yes," replied Bella.

"Who?"

"My husband," in a trembling voice.

Harry was a little puzzled, but greatly pleased. It was true that he had been riding out that afternoon with a lady; a handsome, attractive woman, who was throwing around his weak, almost boyish, spirit, a siren's fascination. She put on every charm in her power to summon; while the foolish wife was hiding hers away, and taking no pains to hold dominion in the heart she had won, and was now in danger of losing. Five minutes before the companion of his ride appeared to his fancy so charming, in comparison with his wife, that he felt no pleasure at the thought of meeting one who, since their marriage, had seemed to grow every day less attractive. But now Bella was his queen of hearts again!

"And are you really dressed to receive me, darling?" he said, as he kissed her again, and then drew his arm lovingly about her waist.

"Yes, for you. Could a true wife wish to look lovelier to other's eyes than her husband's?"

"I should think not," he answered.

She understood, in the words, more than he meant to convey.

There was a rose-tint on everything in Bella's home that evening. From the cold, half-indifferent husband, Harry was transformed to the warm, attentive lover. How many times, as she turned her eyes upon him, did she catch a look of tender admiration or loving pride.

"What has made you so charming to-night?" he said, as he kissed her for the tenth time. "You look as pure and sweet as a lily."

"Love for my husband," she answered, and then a tear, in which joy's sunlight made a rainbow, stole out from the drooping lashes, and lay, a crystal drop on her cheek.

She made no confession of her thoughtless neglect of the means by which hearts are held in thrall to love; though her husband half guessed at the fact that something had awakened her to the truth.

On the next afternoon Harry rode out with a lady again; but that lady was his wife. He was never afterward in danger of being won away from faithful love, for Bella grew in his eyes more attractive, more charming, more lovable every day. And thus she saved him, in his younger and less stable years, from being drawn aside from the right way; and both herself and him from years of wretchedness.—*Christian at Work.*

### The Original "Yankee Doodle."

It is probable, [illegible] say the curious in such matters, [illegible] caricature [illegible] we owe the well-known [illegible] of "Yankee Doodle"—[illegible] looks like nothing that we Americans have ever seen, but which passes for our national prototype all over Europe, and sometimes does duty on our own stage, and on the cover of an illustrated paper, and in caricature as the typical Yankee—to the singular appearance of General Jackson. He was tall, thin and angular, and at the "Hermitage," and when off duty, delighted to wear the great white hat, the short-tail dress-coat, the striped jean trousers, held down by two long straps—all of which costume was probably made by Mrs. Jackson, and which passed from him into history.

Undoubtedly these sketches came from some clever Frenchman, made at New Orleans, when in 1815 the conquering hero was entertained in the city which he had saved. "The upper part of the exchange was arranged for dancing," says an eye-witness, "and the under part for supper, with flowers, colored lamps and transparencies for inscriptions. Before supper Jackson desired to look at the arrangements, unaccompanied. One of the transparencies between the arches bore the inscription, 'Jackson and victory—they are but one.' The general looked at me, in a hail-fellow sort of a way, saying: 'Why did you not write "Hickory and victory—they are but one?"' After supper we were treated to a most delicious pas de deux by the conqueror and his spouse." To see these two figures—the general, a long, lean, haggard man, with arms like a skeleton, and Mme. le General, a short, fat dumpling—bobbing opposite each other to the melody of "Possum up a Gum Tree," and endeavoring to make a spring into the air, was very remarkable, and far more edifying a spectacle than any European assembly could have furnished. Mrs. Jackson's arrival in New Orleans, then the most elegant city in the Union, was a curious episode for the French and Creole ladies to observe. She had never visited a city larger than Nashville before. She confessed to Mrs. Livingston that she knew nothing about fine company or fine clothes, and she had no resource but to throw herself upon the guidance of her friends. Mrs. Livingston undertook to provide her with clothes and dresses suited to her appearance in public. The anti-Jackson party published a caricature at the time, at which the short and stout Mrs. Jackson was represented as standing on a table while Mrs. Livingston was employed in lacing her in, to make a waist where a waist had been, or should be, but was not. It was remarkable that General Jackson, though himself an adept (when he chose) in drawing-room arts, and at home in elegant society, was blind to the homely bearing and country manners of his wife. He put great honor upon her at New Orleans, in all companies, on all occasions, giving proof to the world that this brown wife of his was to him the dearest and most revered of human beings.—*American Queen.*

### Wonderful Tenacity of Life.

Every cat is said to have nine lives, and there are some men whose tenacity of existence is equally surprising. The Vermonter who had the whole upper part of his brain carried off by an explosion, and lived for years after, is a well-known example of this class. John Wilson, of Leadville, Colorado, must now be added to the list of tough ones. He was buried by a snow-slide so deeply that it took several men four hours to reach him, and when he was uncovered he had been forty-nine hours without food or light, and with very little air. He was discovered in an upright position, his pick above his head, and held by his right hand. At first he was believed to be dead, for the palpitations of his heart were scarcely perceptible. His face was terribly discolored, and his chin fell forward on his breast. His extremities were as cold as ice, and perfectly void of any sense whatever. The abode of the remaining spark of life was the breast, and even his head was benumbed and senseless. The arms were rigid and stiffened, as were the legs, and there was little hope of resuscitating him. He was, however, taken to a neighboring cabin, his teeth were pried open, and whisky was poured down his throat. Soon after the doctor arrived, and finally he recovered his senses. He said he thought when the snow struck him that he had been hit by some instrument. His consciousness lasted for about eight hours, and during the forty which followed he knew nothing.

### Sitting Bull's Name.

The manner in which "Sitting Bull," the great chief of the hostile Sioux, came by his name is thus described by a Western correspondent: Sitting Bull in his early youth was called Lame Deer. One day he went out unnoted among his brother buffalo-hunters and came in at night carrying on his shoulders the carcass of a young buffalo with a mystic white cross on its forehead, shot by him and borne for so many weary miles that he sank exhausted at the lodge gate in a sitting posture. He thus became Sitting Bull, for the carcass remained on his shoulder and seemed a part and parcel of himself. The carcass of the animal was left there, the camp abandoned, and ever since has been avoided as cursed by the spirit of evil.

### Moral Suasion in Colorado.

Three months ago, when 200 of the leading citizens of Gunnison City met in convention on a street corner, there were seven or eight Michigan men among the crowd. When Colonel Parker presented the following resolution, it was a Michigan man who supported it:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Calabash Sam, late of Deadwood, and inform him that after sunrise to-morrow morning this crowd will open fire on him with the intention of furnishing a corpse for our new graveyard.

The committee of five went out to find Samuel and deliver their message. He sat on a bench at the door of his shanty, a shotgun across his knees and a pipe in his mouth, and he preserved silence while the chairman of the committee read the resolution; then he asked:

"That means me, does it?"

"She does."

"They don't like my style of carving and shooting, eh?"

"That's what they kick on."

"Well, I won't go. You haven't got 'nuff men in the whole valley to drive Calabash Sam a rod. Return to the convention and report that I'm here for the season."

"I forgot to menshun," continued the chairman, in a careless voice [illegible] leaned on his gun—"I for[illegible] shun that the convenshun [illegible] This committee [illegible] adjourned. [illegible] finds itself in an one way [illegible]uation, and it sees only to pi[illegible] out of it. Onless you'd agree [illegible] up and travel, this committee will feel called upon to—to—"

"To begin shooting, you mean?"

"Exactly, Samuel, exactly. You may have already observed that two of the committee have got the drop on you."

"I see."

"Corpses which are riddled with buckshot have a very unpleasant look," continued the chairman, as he rested his chin on the muzzle of his gun.

"Yes, that's so."

"And it's kinder lonesome, this being the first plant in a new burying-ground."

"Y-e-s, it may be."

"And so, take it all around, the committee kinder indulges in the hope that you'll see fit to carry your valuable society back to the Black Hills. You may have observed that three shotguns, each under full cock, are now looking straight at ye. We don't want to bluff, but it's getting nigh supper time."

"Well, after looking the matter all over, I'm convinced that these diggings won't pan out low grade ore, and I guess I'll take a walk."

"Right off?"

"Yes."

"Right up this trail?"

"Yes."

"Very well. While the committee feels sorry to see you go, and wishes you all sorts of luck, it hasn't time to shake hands. Step off, now, and for fear you ain't used to walking, we'll keep these guns pinted up the hill until you turn the half-mile boulder. Trala—march!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Three Popular Songs.

"Hail Columbia"—This song was written in 1798 by Judge Hopkinson, LL. D., at 132 Spruce street, Philadelphia, to the well-known tune of the "President's March," which was either composed by Roth or Roat (Philip?), at 25 Crown street, Philadelphia, between 1791-1799, or by Phyla, of Philadelphia, whose oldest son assisted in the performance at Trenton when Washington was inaugurated. The descendants of Hopkinson hold Washington's letter of acknowledgment.

A young man whose benefit was to take place at the Philadelphia theater, being greatly discouraged by his prospects, called on Hopkinson for a patriotic song one Saturday afternoon to increase his chance of success. By Sunday afternoon it was ready; on Monday morning it was advertised to be sung that evening. Its success was then so great that it was repeated more than once every night and the audience joined in the chorus. War with France was then considered inevitable. The song was sung by crowds in the streets at night, both parties and members of Congress taking part, as the words suited either.

"The Red, White and Blue"—This song was written and composed by Thomas A'Beckt, Sr., and published by T. Osborn, Third street, above Walnut, Philadelphia (but on his failure the plates went to Benteen, of Baltimore), under the title of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." It was written for David T. Shaw, of Philadelphia, to sing at a Philadelphia concert. He published it as his own work, and it was so copyrighted in 1843, by George Willy, of Philadelphia. As "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean" it was sung nightly in London, and published without any name, by T. Williams, Cheapside. The name Nelson, in the last verse, was substituted for Washington, and in 1847 it was claimed as an English composition. The author, T. A'Beckt, was, however, English by birth, and this accounts for the order, "red, white and blue," being adopted. To be distinctively American, the order should be blue, red and white. This song was extremely popular in England during the Crimean war, and in America during the late civil war.

"My Country 'tis of Thee," as "God Save the King," was first sung by Henry Carey, at a public dinner, to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon (November 2, 1739). The words and music first appeared in "Harmonia Anglia," 1742 or 1743. It became popular as a loyal song during the Scottish rebellion in 1745. The Pretender was proclaimed at Edinburg, September 15, and the song was sung at Drury Lane, September 28, harmonized by Dr. Arne. Dr. Burney wrote the harmonies for Covent Garden theater.

This song soon crossed the channel, and was used as a Danish national air, at Berlin as a Volkslied, and is now the Prussian and German national anthem. The words are said to be culled from many sources, and the music also. The melody which was once claimed for Carey and Lully, is similar, in technical points, to the Scotch carol, "Remember, Oh Thou Man!" and the song "Franklin is fled away!" Dr. John Bull also wrote a similar theme, in his MS. sketches, page ninety-eight, in 1619.—*St. Nicholas.*

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At Kincardine, Ont., recently while a merchant was weighing out tea he came across fourteen coins strung on a piece of twine, which had evidently been dropped by a Chinese workman engaged in packing the chest. The coins, some made of copper and others of brass, are considerably worn. Each coin has a square hole in the center; and from their appearance they had been cast and not stamped as our coins are.

A chart giving the names of the State government of Nevada for the current year, shows that not one member of the executive, judicial or legislative department is a native of the State. Of the whole number, twenty-three, including both the United States Senators, are foreign born.

### Swimming in Burgundy.

The sight near at hand of "a stern round tower of other days," admonished me I was entering the domain of Chateau la Tour, one of the three reigning houses of Haut Medoc, by decree of the Bordeaux chamber of commerce and the suffrages of princely drinkers, the over-ranking number one in a classification of a select sixty, chosen from the many thousand vignobles of a district where all is choice and fine. Surrounded by a field of little low vines, as insignificant to look at as any of the others, stood a handsome new chateau, with presshouse, storehouse, stables, etc., close by, while apart from all, and rising from among the hop-o'-my-thumb trellis, was a stately antique tower, giving dignity, character, interest and a name to the place.

A gentleman of distinguished look, with two ladies, was walking toward the house as I drew near. I saluted him and asked permission to walk about the property. "If Monsieur will be good enough to wait a moment the re[illegible] will be here and conduct [illegible] regisseur or conductor [illegible] The presented and tur[illegible] coming up, I was showed me [illegible] over to him. He grapes [illegible] presshouse. A pile of con[illegible] already stemmed was heaped in [illegible] form on the pressior, and five or six men with trousers rolled above the knees were trotting about in a circle, trampling the pile underfoot, beginning at the outer circumference and gradually contracting their circle until they met in the middle and on the top of the cone. This they call the "fouler a pied" (crushing with feet). There might be a cleaner way of doing the thing. I don't think there could be a fouler. The regisseur made no apology for the sight, nor did the trotters seem in the least ashamed. Wherever I went that day, except at the Awerous farm and Chateau Lafitte, this mode of crushing was in practice. It is said no other so effectually crushes the pulp without breaking the seed. In fact, it is important for the quality of the wine that it be trodden out with naked feet. It is also said, and very truly, that soap and water will cleanse the feet as well as the hands. At one place I visited I inquired of the workmen if they washed their feet before trampling on the grapes, and was told they did not. One of them enlightened my ignorance by explaining that wine had the power to fling off all impurities, so that it was of no consequence how free they made with it. No doubt there is a good deal to be said on the other side of this question of dirt—I confess that what I saw and heard disturbed my old notion—at all events the Medoc vintagers acted as if quite sure of their chemical deductions, and would walk with bare feet, slap dash, through puddle and mud, and mount the juicy heap with the assured tread of men firmly grounded in their principles.

At the "Hospice" at Bligney, in the province of Burgundy, the property of in endowed hospital in Beaune, I found the arrangements excellent. The vats, which are constructed like those of Medoc, lower and wider in proportion to their height, hold about a thousand gallons each. Often it is necessary to resort to artificial heat in aid of the fermentation, but so long as things work well in the vats nothing of the kind is needed. But there is another mode of rousing up the slackening process and at the same time bringing the skins and seeds which have settled to the bottom into contact with the new-made alchohol, so that the latter may combine well with the coloring matter they may contain.

This consists in stirring up the whole mass from bottom to top. It is done twice during the process of fermentation. It takes four men to do it well. Naked as Adam when he was good, and then they go in—into the wine vat—chin deep they go in, and there with feet and hands, fingers and toes, turn over, stir about, and mix the liquid that is getting clear with the pomace that was depositing itself, and

Make the gruel thick and slab,
And like a hell broth, boil and bubble.

The nice, sweet Bordelaise man only puts his foot in it, but the Burgundian goes the whole figure. It is done to give the wine a full body. They call it fermenting on the skin. He who explained this to my astonished mind avowed it with the simple frankness of a Feejee cannibal, who admits his fondness for what he calls "long pork." But the Feejee people are only heathens. At the hospice I heard of this strange custom, but repeated inquiry afterward confirmed the story. Nor is the custom confined to Burgundy alone or to France alone. "Once," said they, "our wines fermented on the skin only on one or two days, and were light in color and taste; but the consumers of late years demand a deeper color and richer taste, so in we go." Stirring up with poles they tried, but the warmth of the human body was wanting, and the result, they say, was not good; besides, it was hard work.—*Flaggs European Vineyards*

### Temperance in School.

Nature's way of bringing beauty and order out of chaos is to flood darkness with light. We shall never get beyond this method by any spasmodic pyrotechnics, which, no matter how popular for a time, only serve to make the darkness more visible when their artificial coruscations are withdrawn. The work among the children yields a much larger dividend on our investment of time and toil than is afforded by our work among the drinking-class. We may as well face that fact and learn its lesson thoroughly. When I see our schoolboys stunting their growth and drying up their brains with smoke; when I discover that their very cigars are soaked in alcoholic liquors, and they are baited with beer and enticed into saloons by music and by games; when I am told of their degeneracy in scholarship, so that the percentage of girls who graduate and take honors is steadily gaining on that of boys—it seems to me that toward the children we have been strangely, if not culpably, negligent as temperance workers. It is a glorious thing, as has been said, to go out with the Gospel lifeboat and strive to save wrecked manhood; but it is just as much in accordance with Christ's plan, and for us a far wiser economy of effort to build a lighthouse on the sunken reef, warning the unskilled voyager upon life's treacherous sea.—*Frances E. Ballard.*

### An Unfortunate Man.

"Calamity" Lapham is the name of a man who lives in Ottumwa, Iowa. He acquired his unhappy sobriquet from the numerous accidents of which he has been the victim. He was shot a dozen or more times during the war; was run over by a caisson, and went to the bottom of the Mississippi river with a transport sunk at the siege of Vicksburg. Since the war he has had the cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, been bitten by a snake, struck by lightning and had three ribs broken by a falling wall during an earthquake in one of the South American States. A short time ago his left hand was cut off in an Ottumwa mill.

There are now 826 veterans cared for in the national home, near Milwaukee. This is forty more than were ever cared for before at any one time.

### The New Washington.

It has not grown as other American cities grow; its progress has been tardy. This yeanling of towns, so carefully fostered on the banks of the Potomac, has not availed itself to any great extent of that popular method of improvement so successfully adopted by Chicago and Boston—the method of burning; and its increase has been more a reflection of the extending magnitude of other centers than a spontaneous movement. More and more the custom has grown among the rich or energetic and inquiring inhabitants of other places, of going to the capital to see what it is like; many of them have been so fascinated that they have staid; and now Washington may fairly be [illegible] the winter end of New[illegible] Newport is the sum[illegible] York, as the metropolis. [illegible] extension of population [illegible]. Add to the exotic official [illegible] enlarged ranks of public [illegible] and clerks, the growing circle of scientific and literary people, who from choice or government connection have been led to make their homes there, together with the needful contingent of small traders who supply the daily wants of these elements, and you have a general classification of the hundred and sixty thousand heads counted by the new census. A city without a commerce and without suburbs—drive a mile or two in any direction and you find yourself in the midst of woods set but sparsely with houses or cabins, and with only the great pillared dome, like a shining cloud in the air, to remind you of the human mass so near—Washington nevertheless wears distinctly the appearance of a capital which has risen to the emergency.

It has this special charm to commend it above other places, that while Boston and San Francisco and Cincinnati and New York, despite their numerous points of other than commercial interest, are work-a-day towns, the "maiden capital" shows a gayer disposition and devotes itself largely to social pleasures. To the outsider the difference is that between friendship and flirtation. You like, you may love, the particular big local capital where you live and do business, but you approach Washington with a sense of its being something piquant and novel, with which you may trifle and entangle yourself in a make-believe attachment having all the stimulus and none of the drawbacks of steady devotion. Besides, it is a city provided with "sights." There are Congress and the Capitol; there are Mount Vernon and Kalorama, where dwelt the author of the "Columbiad," in profound conviction of his errand as the American epic poet; and Cabin-John Bridge, the longest single arch in the world; Arlington, with its earlier historic and later war memories; Georgetown, with its observatory, its college and its convent; besides all these, the Corcoran art gallery, the Smithsonian institution, the curiosities of the patent office, the treasury with its hundreds of rooms and thousands of employees, where you peer into the busy brain-cells of the government while they are in full activity.—*Harper's Magazine.*

### Cherries.

Here is our basket of cherries. It comes to us from the soft, luxurious fields of Asia. When Lucullus, at an immense sacrifice of life and treasure, had overthrown Mithridates, he took from his royal garden the beautiful cherry tree, and carried it in triumph to Rome. Planted in Italy sixty-eight years B. C., in twenty-six years it had been carried all over Europe, even, says Pliny, to "Britain beyond the ocean." England has been famous for its cherries since the days of the great Cæsar. Shakespeare speaks often of them, and Herrick's Hesperides is a garden of cherries. Charles the First had two hundred trees in his garden, and under them doubtless the melancholy, good-looking Stuart often walked in sorrowful meditation. Now they have crossed the Atlantic. In all the countries of Europe it is a great favorite with all classes of people. Pliny mentions eight different varieties which existed in his day. This shows what cultivation and art can accomplish, and now there are more than three hundred different varieties described in catalogues.

The fruit of the cherry comes to market fully ripe; it is a hardy fruit, and comes to us, even from the first, in all the perfection of maturity; and how grateful and satisfying these are? how juicy, how refreshing! The smooth and highly-polished skin, the richness of the coloring is delightful to the eye, the juicy flesh is grateful to the palate.

The wood of the cherry is very beautiful and is much used for furniture; it is hard, compact and tough, does not warp, and takes a fine polish. Its reddish tint, instead of fading with time, grows deeper every year. The tree is large and pretty. The celebrated kitchen-wasser is made of the wild cherry of the Black Forest. The Latafia, cordial of Grenoble, is made of the cherry; so is Maraschino, the most celebrated of all Italian liquors. The leaves, the kernel, as well as the pulp of the fruit, are fermented together, and honey is also added, and Maraschino is the result of the product of distillation. The largest and grandest cherry trees are found in West Virginia, from four to six and seven feet through, and sometimes 100 feet high. The wild cherry is more commonly called choke cherry; it is found in the Eastern and Middle States, in the far West, in Utah and other Rocky Mountain States, and in Oregon.

When properly preserved, the cherry makes a most agreeable and delicious sweetmeat. It may be made into compotes, marmalades, jams, pastes, syrups, jellies, cordial, wines and brandies.

The cherry furnishes one of the richest flavors for ice-cream and water ices, thus furnishing materials of an endless variety of confections and dessert dishes.

The fruit in this country has not attained all the excellence of which it is capable, and it is hoped horticulturists will exert themselves and aim at still higher perfection in the cherry, so as to make farmers interested in its cultivation, that the tree may be planted in highways and byways, ornamenting grounds and public roads.—*Planter and Farmer.*

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"Are you fond of flowers?" she inquired. "Very much so," he replied. "What are your favorite flowers?" she further inquired. "Tulips," he answered, as his eyes dwelt admiringly upon the twin cherries that were parted in a ravishing smile, displaying "teeth like ivory dipped in milk," as Joe Bradford says. There was a pause. A warm blush suffused her velvet cheek; the lily lids dropped, half concealing the starry eyes, and she murmured: "If you were to ask me which is my favorite ship, I should say a smack!" Let us draw the curtain.—*Somerville Journal.*

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Miss Alice, who has just finished saying her prayers with her little brother—"Mamma, Ally wasn't thinking about God at all. He was thinking about his sled." Master Alfred, indignantly—"How do you know, miss? You can't see down my stomach."

### A WEATHER PROPHET.

#### A Visit to Vennor, the Canadian Prognosticator.

A Montreal correspondent gives the following account of a visit to Vennor, the well-known weather prophet: Your representative was directed to enter a massive granite building on St. James street, occupied by the Dominion government authorities, and, after climbing heavenward for a considerable distance, he came to a door partially ajar, on the outside of which was pinned a scrap of paper bearing [illegible] in pen inscription: "Henr[illegible] G. Vennor's office." I rapped gently on the door panel and entered the room at the same time. "Is Mr. Vennor in?" queried the *Times* correspondent of a red-headed unobtrusive-looking youngman. "He is, and at your service," replied the person addressed. Before me stood "Vennor, the young probabilities;" a man below the medium height, and of stout build, modest in manner, and of pleasant address. Vennor has a hardy, weather-beaten countenance, and is of sandy complexion, and presents an appearance that does not indicate a man over thirty-five years of age. Making known my mission, I was warmly welcomed by Vennor, and in the privacy of the "weather bureau" the *Times* correspondent was told the history and secret of the "machine" which has evolved such terrible blizzards as have visited the United States and Canada this winter.

"What position do you occupy in the government service?" asked your correspondent of Mr. Vennor.

Vennor replied: "One of the late Sir William Logan's staff of field explorers and naturalists. I was appointed on the survey of Canada by Sir William in 1865, when I spent four months in a tent on the Great Manitoulin island in Lake Huron. I have been out continually since, exploring different sections of Canada. Besides geology, I study ornithology, and have men out at private expense making collections. I am engaged now on a work on the 'Birds of Canada.'"

In answer to the question as to what prompted him to make weather predictions, Vennor said:

"It was on account of mistakes made by supposed authorities when I was in quest of information myself. Finding these altogether unreliable, I commenced a series of observations for myself, and soon fared much better."

"When did you first make your predictions?"

"In the fall of 1875," answered Vennor, "and on my return from a survey of the Madawaska and Bonnechere rivers, in Eastern Ontario. The attempt was so novel and startling that the press termed it 'Vennor's daring prediction.' My predictions were fulfilled almost to the letter, and much more closely than I had dared anticipate."

Vennor stated the grounds on which he makes his predictions to be as follows: First, on the principle of recurring periods in the weather at irregular but ascertainable intervals; second, from a close study of charts of the winters for past seasons embracing a period of fifty years; third, from upward of eighteen years' out-of-doors and camp life, and original observations of the habits of birds and animals; fourth, from impressions intuitively formed and not describable.

Regarding the correctness of his predictions, Vennor further said: "My first, or general impressions of each year have been, in the main, correct. In details there have of necessity been 'misses,' but [illegible] 'its' far outnumber these. The month of February is found the most difficult to predict [illegible]."

In regard to winters of excessive cold and snowfalls, Vennor instanced the following: Winter of 1857, which was extremely cold; 1858, which had the coldest February on record; 1861, having a very cold January and February. The years 1869 and 1879 were years of great snowfalls. All the years ending with a 0, as 1860, 1870 and 1880, have been cold. This theory seems to be pretty fully exemplified by the present extreme cold winter.

So far as the winter of 1880-81 is concerned, the predictions made by Vennor have, in several instances, been fulfilled in a striking manner. He prophesied that December would open with snow and that cold weather would prevail during the second quarter, followed by a mild spell. A brief interval of mild weather was to follow, succeeded by a cold snap and heavy snow-storms. Very heavy snowfalls were set for the last of December, with railroad blockades, the snowfalls extending far to the southward (to Washington and beyond), this latter prediction being literally fulfilled. For January a cold snap was prophesied, with blockades of snow in the United States (which occurred) for the first quarter. The middle of the month was to bring a second blockade, followed by milder weather.

For February Vennor predicted moderate weather until the 12th, followed by storms and winds on the 15th, mild, spring-like weather succeeding, with high winds closing the month. March was to maintain its reputation as a windy month. April was to come in with sharp frosts and snow-falls. Warm weather and thunder storms will prevail after the 20th. The month will be wet on the whole. Snow-falls in May should be looked for, and hot weather on the 10th, followed by rains, with the month ending hot and sultry. The summer will be excessively hot and the fall will be cold and wet.

### Startling Scene in a Menagerie.

A lion-tamer, a colored man named Alicamousa, came very near being torn to pieces by an infuriated lion during a performance in a menagerie at Birmingham, England, a short time ago. The animal is a vicious one, and a few days previous had shockingly mangled one of the attendants, whom Alicamousa rescued. The lion afterward showed symptoms of resentment at the severe punishment the trainer was obliged to inflict upon him at that time and several times afterward. One Saturday afternoon there was a great attendance, and the lion-tamer gave two performances. The first was concluded in safety, but as Alicamousa made his second entry into the den the large lion sprang at him and had to be beaten back. While proceeding across the cage, the lion-tamer unfortunately lifted his eyes from those of the lion, which was upon him immediately, amid the shrieks of the immense crowd of spectators. Alicamousa was clawed on both sides of the face, struck to the ground, and bitten in the arm. The red-hot irons were at once thrust between the bars, and the man wriggled like an eel from beneath the lion, the blood streaming down his face and shoulder. He discharged his revolver three times in the lion's mouth, and, gaining his feet, placed his back against the side of the cage and attacked the animal with his loaded whip, hitting it repeatedly between the eyes until it was almost stunned. The encounter had been watched with breathless anxiety, but as the lion-tamer left the den the crowd gave vent to their excited feelings by enthusiastically cheering him. He was not seriously injured.

### A BROKER'S EXPLANATION.

#### Why There is so Much Money in Wall Street for Smart Men.

A well-known Wall street broker sat at one of the marble-topped lunch-tables in Delmonico's, Broad street.

"I read in Sunday's *Sun*," he said, "an article that interested me greatly, and probably interested every one who deals in stocks in a speculative way. It gave an account of the suicide of Charles Minhof, a tobacconist, after losing $25,000 in stock speculation. The article showed that Minhof was dazzled by the accounts that he had read of men who have acquired fortunes in stock operations, and that he staked his all upon the chance of equaling their success. That sort of madness has brought untold misery upon thousands, and has subjected Wall street men to much unmerited odium.

"There is a complete misunderstanding on the part of the public as to Wall street. The street is not a royal road to sudden wealth. Everybody cannot come down here without previous experience, deposit ten per cent. margin in a broker's office, put 100 or 1,000 shares at random and reap a sudden fortune. That's the idea most people have of Wall street. You may accept it as a sound general rule that persons who know nothing of Wall street had better not try to learn anything. But, if circumstances put you in a position to devote your time to acquiring a knowledge of the ins and outs of Wall street, that's another thing. I have seen boys spend a few years in a broker's office, at a small salary, accumulate a few hundred dollars, make friends and branch out for themselves, either as dealers in privileges or as speculators. These young men, without an exception to my knowledge, have been successful. Some of them have become members of the board, and are in receipt of large incomes. Two of them that I have watched have attained the highest standing in the privilege business, one being probably the best buyer and the other the best seller of privileges in the street. Besides members of the board and big operators, who can bull and bear the market until they are satisfied, there are two other classes of operators who average snug incomes year in and year out. They are the moneyed men, who can buy stock outright if they see that the market is panicky, lock it up in their compartment in the safe-deposit company, and go to London or Paris for a holiday, remaining until the market has boomed up again; and the cautious, small operators who never handle more than 500 shares at a time, and keep at least twenty-five per cent. margin up, and operate only upon the evident drift of the market, waiting quietly for favorable opportunities, and living well within their means in the meantime.

"The moneyed speculator, with cool, clear head and plenty of experience, has the best time of all. He can get out of the street whenever it is too hot for him and enjoy himself. Why, I have in my mind just now a friend belonging to the unfortunate class. He is a French gentleman of elegant tastes. He has his entire fortune, about $500,000, invested in government and New York city bonds, assuring him an income of about $25,000 per annum. When the great tumble of last spring came he had about $100,000 worth of stocks, at ten per cent. margin, on hand. When he saw five per cent. swallowed up he lit a cigarette, and, shrugging his shoulders, said: 'Ma foi, this is no place for me. I shall go to Paris and amuse myself for some months.' He went out and returned in a moment with government bonds representing $100,000. Handing the bonds to the cashier, he said: 'Have the goodness to give me my stock and the premium on my bonds.' He received a check, and with a parting handshake all around was off. Early last September he re-entered the office, fat, rosy and jolly, and bought 1,000 shares of Central. In his absence the market had taken the up-grade, and while he was enjoying himself in Paris his stocks rose in value until, when they were sold, they netted him $200,000.

"The shoals of greenhorns who pour in incessantly with their cash, and their ambition to become great operators in a month or two, are—well, that's the reason why there is so much money floating about the street for smart men to pick up."—*New York Sun.*

### Value of Character.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin recently delivered an address before a body of young men in Brookline, which is especially valuable on account of the speaker's long association with the interests of young people.

"The brave young man," said the speaker, "is the one who stands boldly up in the presence of companions and positively refuses to do that which his conscience tells him is wrong, when tempted as so many young men are, and so very often. He is the brave young man who has the courage to say no, or to say yes, decisions which shall be at the same time based upon the prompt action of his God-given conscience, the great guide and dictator which God has so kindly given to each and every child of His creation.

"The coward is the young man who cannot, or rather does not, stand the pressure of evil companions, or friends, who tempt and urge him, and who, though he knows what is right, is weak, has not the moral courage he should possess—in fact, he is a coward.

"A President of the United States was once called upon to address some young people. He responded to the call, but said he would not attempt to give them an address, but rather a short sermon. The sermon was as follows: 'Don't swear, don't gamble, don't lie, don't cheat, don't steal, don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew; love God and man, and be happy.'"

### Existing Orders of Chivalry.

The orders of chivalry at present in existence number no fewer than 155, exclusive of service medals and war decorations, such as the Victoria and Iron crosses. Of all European sovereigns, the kings of Spain and Prussia are the most copiously provided with the means of distinguishing those whom they may delight to honor; for the former can dispose of thirteen and the latter twelve orders of knighthood. France possesses only one such order—the German empire none. The most ancient existing order is that of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, founded in the year 787, and the most modern is the Takovo of Servia, the foundatory statues of which bear date the fifteenth of February, 1878. Among the 155 orders are ten exclusively bestowed upon members of the fair sex. Six orders of chivalry derive their names from animals, only one of which, the dragon, is a heraldic and imaginary beast. The remainder, for the most part, commemorate the fame of patron saints or popular princes, only a few—conspicuous among which are the British Garter, the Austrian Fleece, the Saxon Coronal of Rue, the Swedish Sword, and one or two others—owe their titles to more or less curious historical incidents.

### Life's Quiet Way.

I clip high-climbing thoughts,
The wings of swelling pride;
Their fate is worst that from the height
Of greater honor slide.

Silk sails of largest size
The storm doth soonest tear;
I bear so low and small a sail
As freeth me from fear.

I wrestle not with rage
While fury's flame doth burn;
It is in vain to stop the stream
Until the tide doth turn.

But when the flame is out,
And ebbing wrath doth end,
I turn a late enraged foe
Into a quiet friend.

And, taught with often proof,
A tempered calm I find
To be most solace to itself,
Best cure for angry mind.

*—Southwell.*

### The Orchard-Lands of Long Ago.

The orchard-lands of long ago!
Oh, drowsy winds, awake, and blow
The snowy blossoms back to me,
And all the buds that used to be!
Blow back along the grassy ways
Of truant feet, and lift the haze
Of happy summer from the trees
That trail their tresses in the seas
Of grain that float and overflow
The orchard-lands of long ago!

Blow back the melody that slips
In lazy laughter from the lips
That marvel much if any kiss
Is sweeter than the apple's is.
Blow back the twitter of the birds—
The lisp, the titter and the words
Of merriment that found the shine
Of summer-time a glorious wine
That drenched the leaves that loved it so
In orchard-lands of long ago!

Oh, memory! alight and sing
Where rosy-bellied pippins cling,
And golden russets glint and gleam
As in the old Arabian dream
The fruits of that enchanted tree
The glad Aladdin robbed for me!
And, drowsy winds, awake and fan
My blood as when it over-ran
A heart ripe as the apples grow
In orchard-lands of long ago.

*—James W. Riley.*

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The Canadian weather prophet informs the world through the Oil City *Derrick* that no weather is genuine unless Vennor's name is blown on the bottle.

"Improve the evenings," says an exchange, and the Norristown *Herald* adds that it is needed, for some evenings this year have not been fit to be recognized by decent people.

January, sneezy; February, freezy;
March, breezy; April, wheezy;
May, showery; June, lowery;
July, bowery; August, showery;
September, blowey; October, flowey;
November, snowy; December, glowey.
—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Statistics show that fewer marriages occur upon Friday than upon any other day of the week. Friday is considered unlucky, you know. A crusty old bachelor whispers in our ear that marriage is unlucky, no matter what the day.—*Boston Transcript.*

An old citizen of Plymouth, Indiana, who has just now opened the money safe of his boyhood days, finds therein United States one-cent pieces of the dates of 1801, 1803, 1804 and 1807; also, one-half cent pieces of the dates 1803, 1804, 1805, etc., all as good as new.

A creditor who had given his debtor a week to contrive some plan to meet his obligations called at the expiration of the period and politely asked: "Have you thought over that matter yet?" "Not exactly," responded the debtor with a troubled look; "you see I wanted to think of it a good deal but the very day you left my doctor told me I mustn't do any brain work."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A fond Galveston wife presented her husband with a beautiful suit of blue cloth as a New Year's gift. She was looking at him yesterday, when it struck her that the cloth was fading. Said she: "That suit don't look near as blue as it did when you got it." "That is rather strange, for I feel bluer than ever in it since I got the bill, I assure you. I change color as soon as I saw it."—*Galveston News.*

They were watching the sea-gulls whirling in graceful circles above the waters of the bay, while the rays of the sinking sun covered the landscape with a flood of gold. Finally he turned to her, and in a voice trembling with emotion, asked: "Darling, if we were sea-gulls, would you fly away with me and be at rest?" To which she answered, with her gaze fixed on a far-off mass of castellated clouds: "No, George; I'd let you fly away, and then I'd have all the rest I wanted here."

### They Lost Further Interest.

There is a nice little game in vogue among the young folks in this vicinity known as the "Hutchinson family." The game consists in beguiling some unsuspecting person into a room into which the whole "family" is stationed—the members of which imitate in word and action everything done by the victim, and the amount of amusement that can be extracted from a nervous young man of bashful proclivities can easily be imagined. At a sociable gathering held in this village a short time ago, a young newspaper man was introduced into the room, and the "Hutchinson family" began its imitation to the intense delight of everybody present—except the victim. It didn't take the young man a great while to appreciate the situation, and then he calmly walked to the center of the room and stood on his head. The "Hutchinson family" at that moment was composed of two young ladies and a gentleman, and it is needless to remark that the lady members immediately lost all interest in future proceedings.—*Independent Republican.*

### Recipe for Happiness.

A silversmith's wife once told Careme, the great cook, that her husband spent all his money in a restaurant. He questioned her and found that she was an indifferent cook, but, worse than that, was in the habit of giving her husband boiled food 365 days in the year. Next day he visited the house of the silversmith, ostensibly with the purpose of having a cup repaired. Drawing a woodcock from a basket, the master showed the wife how to dress it, and the silversmith, woman and Careme sat down to breakfast. For the first time happiness beamed on that household. Careme called frequently after this, always provided with some viand, which, like an unpolished stone, became as brilliant as a gem when touched by the hand of genius. The silversmith's wife was quick to appreciate the difference in her husband's conduct. She became in time an efficient cook, and so regained her husband's affections. The wine shop, the second-class restaurant had no charms for him, for he ate at home.

### College of Heraldry.

A New York letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: There is a machine in New York called the American College of Heraldry, designed to supply fools with grandfathers, and nincompoops with coats of arms and Latin mottoes which they cannot read. The operator of this machine belongs to the Wells family, and traces his own pedigree back to seven years before Charlemagne. He has been investigated by a *Tribune* reporter, and has given the names of Charles O'Connor, Levi P. Morton, Erastus Corning and George Bliss as people who have patronized him. It costs fifteen dollars to become a life member. The stockholders of this concern get a ridiculous showing up. John Hoey, of the Adams express, when approached by the drummer of the machine, listened attentively, and then said, gravely: "Sir, my father was a knight?" "Where was he knighted?" said the drummer, with deep interest. "Down in a mill," said Hoey; "he was a night watchman."

**The Centre Reporter.**

FRED KURTZ........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA; March 10, 1881.

The Snyder county murder cases will be taken to the Supreme Court. And from that we hope to see them taken to the gallows.

During the last four years the national debt has been reduced $208,824,730, and the interest charge $17,557,708, for which thanks are largely due to the Democratic Congress.

A learned Chicago Judge has decided that a Chinaman is not a white person under the United States statutes and therefore cannot be naturalized. Neither is the blackest negro a white person yet he can become a citizen and votes. How queer they do twist some things, these judges.

The monthly oil report for February shows considerable falling off in drilling and production. During the month 190 wells were completed in the region, with a production of 3,391 barrels. The report shows that 352 wells are drilling and 402 rigs are up or building. In the lower country only 20 wells were completed. The 170 wells completed in the northern field produced 3,300 barrels.

The democrats in congress did their utmost to pass an apportionment that would fix the number of congressmen at 307, but the republicans clamored for a larger number and filibustered until they succeeded in getting it fixed at 319, an increase of 12. This increase will take out of the treasury about two million dollars under the opportionment, and is a new proof of republican waste and extravagance. The bill failed in the senate.

The committee of one hundred in hunting up frauds in the recent election in Philadelphia, have discovered that many of the worst repeaters and ballot-box stuffers are sent from some of the departments in Washington. But how could anything elsebe expected when the head of the government owed his position to fraud and corruption. If the clerks in government employ are to be punished why not let the ones benefited by their crime be punished also? One is as bad in the eyes of the law as the other.

Garfield's inaugural gives better satisfaction than his cabinet. The appointment of Hunt and MacVeagh to the Cabinet places are severely denounced. Cameron says the administration is already a failure and threats are freely made by his followers to turn Pennsylvania over to the Democrats. Tho Southern Radicals are incensed at Hunt's appointment because he lives in Washington, was taken from a petty position and is not identified with them in feeling or interest.

The cabinet was not complete until Saturday afternoon, the different factions kept up such a fight for their chiefs that Garfield was unable to decide what to do.

Down in North Carolina, the other day, a darky thief met with a singular death. Mr. Nobtett of Rutherford county employed a negro man to help him kill hogs. At night the negro stole one hog, and had gotten some distance on his way home, when, coming to a fence he laid the hog upon the top rail, balancing it until he got over. Afterward, in attempting to shoulder the hog, it fell on the opposite side of the fence, and the gammon stick, which the negro had neglected to take out, caught him around the neck and fastened him. Next morning he was found dead, the hog on one side and the negro on the other side of the fence—the first gammon stick that ever hung a dead hog and live negro at the same time.

A Nevada Sheriff had a judgment for $24,000 against the Central Pacific Railroad for taxes due his county. He made the judgment good by seizing two trains belonging to the railroad company, and loaded with passengers and freight. The lawyers of the railroad kept up a fusillade of telegrams from San Francisco protesting against the seizure, and informed him that the rolling stock of the company was mortgaged and could not be attached, and they referred him to sections of the laws of the State; but he replied that, mortgage or no mortgage he was going to seize everything belonging to the company that came along, and that he would put up a notice of sale of the attached property the following day. This brought the company to terms, and they at once paid the whole amount of the judgment.

The two cotton mills at Natchez, Miss., afford an other example of how profitable cotton manufacturing in the South is, when judiciously conducted. Both are doing a good business, and one of them is so crowded with orders that it is compelled to suspend operations while enlarging its capacity and setting up improved machinery. These improvements more than double its capacity—a sure sign that it is doing well. All the mills in South Carolina and Georgia are accumulating capital every year, and many of them are turning it to the very best account by investing it in additions, enlargements and improved machinery. There is no lack of labor in the South. Yet this is the South that the repubs say can't govern itself and ought be kept under bayonet rule. Any sensible person cannot fail to note the great improvements the South has made since she has her own way of doing things, and is not harassed or plundered by thieving carpet baggers. The South bids fair to become one of the most prosperous sections in the United States, and certainly will if left alone.

On 28 ult. in Chicago, Judge Moran, in the Circuit Court that morning, denied the application of Moy Sam, a Chinaman, for naturalization. The Judge said that the sole question was whether a native of China or a Mongolian might be naturalized under the laws of the United States. As the law originally stood any free white person might become a citizen, and this was subsequently made to apply to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent. Judge Moran cited the language of Judge Sawyer in a similar application to the United States Circuit Court in California, who denied the application, saying: "I am, therefore, of opinion that a native of China, of the Mongolian race, is not a white person within the meaning of the act of Congress." Judge Choate of New York was cited as reaching the same opinion as Judge Sawyer in a like application. Judge Moran said there was a period when the Chinese might have been lawfully naturalized, between the passage of the revision of the United States Statutes and the act correcting the errors and omissions in that revision, February, 1875, the word "white" having been omitted in the revision.

### *BANK VETO OR FUNDING BILL.*

Mr. Hayes' veto of the three per cent. Funding bill is a very flimsy argument, says the Pittsburg Post. His opposition is based on the fifth section, which is as good excuse for doing the banks' work as any other. He falls into the error of arguing as if Government bonds were issued for the convenience of banks, while the fact is the National banking system was created as one way to market the bonds. He will find this in Secretary Chase's reports. The idea that the National banks will go to the dogs or retire their circulation if new banks, or old ones increasing their circulation, are required to deposit three per cents., instead of four's, seemed the extreme of absurdity. The value of the different bonds is equalized the moment they are in the market, If the four's are worth 114, the three's would be about par. There is no greater hardship in compelling the banks to deposite three's than four's, and there is no loss. Equally absurb is Hayes' demagogueism—it is that pure and simple—that the note-holder will be more secure if his notes are backed by four per cent. bonds than by threes. Under the law notes are only issued to the extent of ninety per cent. of the market value of the bonds when such market value is below par. If the note-holder is not amply secured by a three per cent. bond the much lauded National banking system is a sham and delusion. The banks are granted a valuable franchise. In no other business under the sun does the Government pay interest on the active capital employed in it. It does to the National banks, and has the right to require them to offer such bonds as circulation security as the public interest require. If the Government has not this right, in law and equity, it should abdicate its functions and let the banks run the Government as they seem inclined.

The veto postpones the funding of the five and six per cent. bonds for a year at least, and it may be many years before there are such favorable monetary conditions as at present. Mr. Hayes says the people shall not have an opportunity of showing their faith in the Government by subscribing for a three per cent. bond Even if the loan should fail the country would be no worse off; but it would not have failed, and this is the reason the National banks, speaking through the *De Facto*, defeat the Funding bill.

Let us see the cost to the people of this little operation. According to Secretary Sherman there are now outstanding, in round numbers, $470,000,000 five per cent. bonds and $217,000,000 sixes, falling due this year, and proposed to be refunded into three's by the vetoed bill. The annual interest account at the two rates is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| $217,000,000 at 6 per cent. | $13,020,000 |
| 470,000,000 at 5 per cent. | 23,500,000 |
| Total interest. | $36,520,000 |
| $687,000,000 at 3 per cent. | 20,610,000 |
| Annual savings vetoed by Hayes. | $15,910,000 |

So much for the general saving made absolutely certain by the Funding bill if it had been permitted to become a law. *Sixteen millions of dollars a year!*

But the National Banks had a little axe of their own for Hayes to grind. They have on deposit to secure circulation $204,000,000 five and six per cents., drawing annually $10,770,000, which is part of the bonus the taxpayers pay the banks for loaning money at market rate—five, six or ten per cent. as the case may be. Substitute for these high rate bonds, three per cents. and the banks would only draw $6,120,000 a year, a saving to the people but a loss to the banks of $4,650,000 annually.

It is to be wondered that the National Banks were bent on defeating the Funding bill? Hayes' weak and evasive veto is worth to them nearly five millions of dollars a year. We may be sure they will not forget His Fraudulency in retirement.

Gen. Beaver's star does not seem to be a lucky one politically. Last week Cameron with some of Beaver's friends made an effort to have Garfield appoint the General to a cabinet position, and a paper was drawn up and presented to the Pennsylyania delegation to sign, but only two put their names to the petition and of course Beaver does not go into the cabinet, altho' he would have been quite as creditable there as some that are in it.

Gen. Beaver has thus far met with reverses in his political aspirations. In 1866 he was the republican nominee for assembly in this county; at a time when the county was very close; he was just fresh from the army, with his laurels and the loss of a leg, and a good reputation generally, all of which qualities were counted on to bring certain defeat to the democratic nominee—but the result showed no strength above his party vote and he was not elected.

In the Chicago convention he became chairman of the Penn'a delegation and was one of the 306 who tried to force the nomination of Grant. In this he did not succeed, and it would seem that the position he took in the Cameron ranks was an ill-judged one, because he set himself against the sentiment of the rank and file of his party, which drew upon him the displeasure of hundreds of republicans who thought well of him.

He next became Cameron's kitchen nominee for U. S. Senator. Having the gubernatorial bee humming in his hat, his consent to be set up for senator, was a throwing away of such of the cards as he held for the next governorship, and he failed besides in getting the senatorship.

The next venture was for a place in Garfield's cabinet, with the unfavorable result first above mentioned.

Thus all has been disaster for Beaver. We should have gladly seen it otherwise. As a senator he would have been bolder than Mitchell, and we guess troublesome to Cameron, and more apt to prove acceptable to the kickers than it is likely Mitchell will turn out to be.

If there is any thing in store for Beaver, the future must have it in her lap.

Good-bye candles, coal-oil, gas and electric lights—newspapers are next to be printed with luminous ink to be read in the dark. It is reported from Turin that the phosphorescent paint may be mixed with printing ink, by which the letters become luminous in the dark. It is said that a new daily paper is to be published at Turin, in which the luminous ink is to be employed. As to how soon the REPORTER will be able to appear in this wonderful ink we are in the dark yet, but it is advisable to keep a look out for it by going down into the darkest corners of the cellar with it to see whether the letters shine. Still it is very pleasing to know that it is very luminous even when not printed from luminous ink.

—Maine News. Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our colums, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

### *TELLS THE STORY.*

The Pittsburg Post says some of the figures of the annual report to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, tell the story of the improved business conditions of the country better than any exhibit we have seen, relating to its internal commerce.

The gross earnings of all lines, directly operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, during 1880, amounted to $70,764,062, and the gross expenses, including rental, interest, dividends, etc., $42,179,485, showing net earnings of over twenty-eight and a half millions of dollars, an increase over 1879 of nearly four millions of dollars.

The freight traffic east and west of Pittsburg in round numbers was fifty millions of tons, an increase over 1879 of four and a half millions of tons. There were 26,241,036 passengers carried during the year, an increase over 1879 of five and a half millions.

This was the traffic of all lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania road. The earnings of the main line and branches from Pittsburg to Philadelphia were in 1880, in round numbers, twenty-six millions of dollars, and the expenses fourteen millions, showing net earning from operating main line branches, within a trifle of twelve millions, which was increased to a total of $15,741,922, by the addition of profits and interests from investments. As compared with 1879 this is an increase of over three and a quarter millions of dollars. On the main line the receipts from freights were $20,500,000, and from passengers $4,436,000. This shows the relative importance of the freight and passenger business, on the most popular passenger road in the Union. The gross earnings of the main line per mile were $62,873.56, an increase of $10,000 over 1879. The actual cost of operating the main line was 54.007 per cent. of receipts.

The importance of local traffic is shown by the fact that the average distance travelled by each of the 7,757,940 passengers on the main line during the year was 25 4-10 miles. There were handled in 1880 on the line east of Pittsburg and Erie 1,283,962 pieces of baggage, and the entire payment for lost and damaged baggage amounted to only four hundred dollars. This is easily stated; but what a world of care and system it argues.

### THE NEW CABINET.

Washington, March 5, 1881.—The whole Cabinet was unanimously confirmed this afternoon. The Cabinet is, therefore, as follows:

*Secretary of State*—James G. Blaine, Maine.

*Secretary of the Treasury*—William Windom, Minnesota.

*Secretary of the Interior*—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa.

*Secretary of War*—Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois.

*Secretary of the Navy*—William H. Hunt, Louisiana.

*Postmaster General*—Thomas L. James, New York.

*Attorney General.*—Wayne McVeagh, Pennsylvania.

### 1,200 RAILROAD COMPANIES.

[From the World.]

There are some twelve hundred railroad companies in this country. While many combinations and organizations exist between them, having for their object the proper transaction of their own and the public business, there has so far been no combination formed between the railroad companies to resist unitedly the unjust attacks made or to correct the many misrepresentations regarding them. Unity of action in this respect may become necessary if these attacks are continued.

#### What Judge Black Thinks will Happen to Such a Combination.

[From His Speech at the Cooper Union, February 21.]

Some gentlemen propose confederating railroads. Originally there were four running from the East to the West. They put their power under one man and pool their receipts. All the profits of the four are divided equally. They call themselves not the Confederate States, but the confederate railroads. They have a constitution in which they have divided their departments into legislative, executive and judicial. They charge what they please. They propose to destroy competition. They will decide whether rates shall go up or down. The whole set of them are criminals in the eye of the law. It has been decided a hundred times that such combinations are a criminal conspiracy, for which every man concerned in them was liable to be arrested, tried and imprisoned. Under fair competition, which is the law of trade, these companies would rival each other in doing the people service. What is the true remedy? The state, the power that governs, the authority that wields the public power of the country, has the right to prevent one part of the people from injuring another. You cannot make any law in this country which will suspend the operation of the eighth commandment.

### SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

#### Two Persons Killed—Narrow Escape of Ex-President Hayes and Family.

Baltimore, March 5, 1881.—A collision occurred about two o'clock this afternoon at Severn Station, fourteen miles south of this city, on the Baltimore and Potomac road, between the second section of the fiast train north, which left Washington at 1:10 p. m., and a train of empty passenger cars drawn by two engines going south to Washington. The train from Washington was made up of four Pullman sleeping cars next to the engine and tender, the first of which was a special car chartered by J. Wyman Young, of Shamokin, Pa., containing friends of Mr. Young and citizens of Shamokin and vicinity. The next three contained the Cleveland City Troop, which was a special escort to President Garfield from Cleveland to Washington, and was returning as a special escort to ex-President Hayes and family and friends. At the time of the collision the north bound train was going at a rapid speed. The first pullman car, which was the special car chartered by Mr. Young, of Shamokin, received the shock of the collision, and was partially telescoped into the second car, containing members of the Cleveland Troop. J. Wyman Young, of Shamokin, and John Oliver, baggage master, were killed, and 15 others wounded. All the engines were badly wrecked.

At Spruce Creek tunnel Hayes' train met with another accident on Saturday. One of the cars struck the side of the tunnel and was torn up; it was the car containing the horses. No persons were hurt.

Those who incline to the opinion that the British will whip out the Dutch Boers of South Africa before they get through with them should reflect that they have a broad continent behind them upon which they can fall back, if necessary to the preservation of their freedom, as they fell back from Cape Colony in 1835, and afterward from Natal, and again from the country of the Orange and Vaal Rivers. The history of these people has been one of love and sacrifice for liberty for upward of two centuries. They have never surrendered the tradition of their freedom. This is not their first armed resistance to British oppression. After the struggle of 1848 they left their homes rather than submit to domination, and established themselves in the Transvaal, where four years later their independence was explicitly recognized by treaty. Out of the contest now going on may come forth a destiny which shall make these hardy, God-fearing farmers masters of the Dark Continent.

Cheyenne, Wy., March 4.—An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Evanston, Wyoming. It is believed that thirty-five Chinamen and two white men now in the mine are dead as the mine is on fire.

### A GREAT MONOPOLY.

#### Inside History of the Standard Oil Company.

[H. D. Loyd in the March Atlantic.]

Kerosene has become, by its cheapness, the people's light the world over. In the United States we used 250,000,000 gallons of it last year. It has come into such demand abroad that our exports of it increased from 59,458 888 gallons in 1868 to 417,648 544 in 1879. It goes all over Europe, and to the far East. The Oriental demand for it is increasing faster than any other. We are assured by the eloquent petroleum editor of the New York Shipping List that "it blazes across the ruins of Babylon and waste Persepolis" and that "all over Polynesia, and far Cathay, in Burmah, in Siam, in Java, the bronzed denizens toil and dream, smoke opium and swallow has heesh, woo and win, love and hate, and sicken and die under the rays of this wonderful product of our fruitful caverns." After articles of food, this country has but one export—cotton—more valuable than petroleum. It was worth $61.789,438 in our foreign trade in 1877; $46.574,974 in 1878, and $36,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1880. In the United States, in the cities as well as the country, petroleum is the general illuminator. We use

#### More Kerosene Lamps Than Bibles.

The raw material of this world's light is produced in a territory beginning with Cattaraugus county in New York, and extending Southwesterly through eight or nine counties of Pennsylvania, making a belt about 150 miles long, and twelve or fifteen miles wide, and then, with an interval, running into West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where the yield is unimportant. The bulk of the oil comes from two counties. Cattaraugus, in New York, and McKean, in Pennsylvania. There are a few places elsewhere that produce rock oil, such as the shales of England, Wales, and Scotland, but the oil is so poor that American kerosene, after being carried thousands of miles, can undersell it. Very few of the forty millions of people in the United States who burn kerosene know that its production, manufacture, and export, its price at home and abroad, have been controlled for years by a single corporation;—

#### The Standard Oil Company.

This Company began in a partnership, in the early years of the Civil War, between Samuel Andrews and John Rockfeller in Cleveland. Rockefeller had been a book-keeper in some interior town in Ohio, and had afterwards made a few thousand dollars by keeping a flour store in Cleveland. Andrews had been a day laborer in refineries, and so poor that his wife took in sewing. He found a way of refining by which more kerosene could be got out of a barrel of petroleum than by any other method, and set up for himself a ten-barrel still in Cleveland, by which he cleared $500 in six months. Andrews' still and Rockfeller's savings have grown into the Standard Oil Company. It has a capital, nominally $3,500,000, but really much more, on which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dollars of profits. It has refineries at Oil City, Cleveland, Baltimore, New York, and other points. Its own acid works, glue factories, hardware stores, and barrel shops supply it with all the accessories it needs in its business. It has bought land at Indianapolis on which to erect the largest barrel factory in the country. It has drawn its check for $1,000,000 to suppress a rival. It buys 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day, at a price fixed by itself, and makes special contracts with railroads for transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The four quarters of the globe are

#### Partitioned Among the Members of Standard Combinations.

One has control of the China trade, another that of some country of Europe; another that of the United States. In New York you can not buy oil for East India export from the house that has been given the European trade; reciprocally, the East Indian house is not allowed to sell for export to Europe. The Standard produces only one fiftieth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine-tenths. Circulars are issued at intervals by which the price of oil is fixed for all the cities of the country, except New York, where a little competition survives. Such is the indifference of the Standard Oil Company to railroad charges that the price is made the same for points hundreds of miles apart. There is not to-day a merchant of any importance in Chicago, or in any other city in the New England, Western, or Southern States, dealing in kerosene, whose prices are not fixed for him by the Standard. In all cases these prices are graded so that a merchant in one city cannot export to another. Chicago, Cincinnati, or Cleveland is not allowed to supply the tributary towns. That is done by the Standard itself, which runs oil in its own tank cars to all the principal points of distribution. This corporation has driven into bankruptcy, or out of business, or into union with itself all the petroleum refineries of the country except a few in New York, and some of little consequence in Western Pennsylvania. Nobody knows

#### How Many Millions Rockefeller is Worth.

Current gossip among his business acquaintance in Cleveland puts his income last year at a figure second only, if second at all, to that of Vanderbilt. His partner Samuel Andrews, the poor English day laborer, retired years ago with millions. Just who the Standard Oil Company are, exactly what their capital is, and what are their relations to the railroads, nobody knows except in part. Their officers refused to testify before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the late New York Railroad Investigating Committee, and a committee of Congress. The New York committee found there was nothing to be learned from them, and was compelled to confess its inability to ascertain as much as it desired to know "of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description, lest their testimony be used to convict them of crime."

Their great business capacity would have insured the managers of the Standard success, but the means by which they achieved monopoly was by

#### Conspiracy with the Railroads.

For this conspiracy, the managers of the Standard were criminally indicted in Pennsylvania, but they never dared to stand trial. Mr. Simon Sterne, counsel for the merchants of New York in the New York Investigation, declared that the relations of the railroads to the Standard exhibited "the most shameless perversion of the duties of a common carrier to private ends that has taken place in the history of the world." The Standard killed its rivals, in brief, by getting the great trunk lines to refuse them transportation. Commodore Vanderbilt is reported to have said that there was but one man—Rockefeller—who could dictate to him Whether or not Vanderbilt said it, Rockefeller did it. The Standard has done everything with the Pennsylvania Legislature, except refine it. In 1876 its organization was brought before Congress, and referred to a committee. A prominent member of the Standard, not a member of Congress, conducted the farce of inquiry from behind the seat of the Chairman. Another member of the Company who was a member of Congress, came with the financial officers of the Company before the Committee, and sustained him in his refusal to testify about the organization, its members, or its relations with the railroads. The facts they suppressed must be hunted out through newspaper articles, memorials from the oil producers, refiners records of lawsuits, reports of chambers of commerce, and of legislative investigating committees, and other miscellaneous sources of information.

#### The Contract is in Print.

by which the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed with the Standard, under the name of the South Improvement Company, to double the freights on oil to everybody, but to repay the Standard $1 for every barrel of oil it shipped, and $1 for every barrel of its competitors shipped. This contract was produced in Congress, and was stigmatized by Representative Conger as "the most damnable and startling evidence yet produced of the possibility of railroad monopoly."

### SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, March 4.—The most noticeable feature of the big blow-out to-day to inaugurate Garfield was that Hancock was the lion of the day. The applause that greeted him from the galleries in the Senate to-day was deafening, and he received a far more enthusiastic reception than did Garfield himself. Wherever Hancock showed himself there was a universal shout and everybody rushed to see him where it was thought he would appear.

Washington, March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all last night, and at nine o'clock a. m. was snowing rapidly but at ten o'clock the clouds were working away and the sun shining. During the entire night traines laden with military and civilians arrived and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the streets of the city. The stands erected at various points are capable of seating 25,000 people, and every seat was sold. At 10.30 a. m. the sun commenced to shine brightly with a chilly March wind blowing from the Northwest. At this hour the greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown were out along the line of march and with the strangers here, over hundred thousand persons assembled to witness the procession. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue, along the route, were literally packed and the windows of buildings, as well as the stands, were crowded with spectators.

The work of organization being completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the Ceremonies of Inauguration of the President-elect.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it and passed on to the rotunda, causing a dense confused mass of Senators, Representatives, Diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform the pressure was relieved and the Presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party were caught in a crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform.

#### Administering the Oath

At half-past twelve the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice President Arthur. At 12.35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced Gen. Garfield, who began his inaugural address.

The address was delivered with uncovered head and in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by everyone upon the stand and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long-continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Garfield responded with reverential fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and hand shaking ensued, after which the Presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the chamber, where a formal reception took place. At 1.30, the party entering their carriage, were driven to their places in the procession, which, at 1.40 started on its return to the White House.

#### The Inaugural Ball.

The inauguration ball to-night was a perfect success. At 9.30 the combined orchestra of one hundred pieces announced the entrance of President Garfield, by the playing of the inaugural march. After being presented to the Reception Committee the President and invited guests moved in procession from the committee rooms to the hall in the following order; President Garfield attended by J. W. Thompson, President of the Executive Committee; Ex-President Hayes and Samuel Shallebarger and Dr. Welling; Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President, attended by Col. H. C. Corbin and A. G. Riddle; Mrs. Garfield, mother of the President, attended by William Lawrence and N. A. Willard, Mrs. Hayes, attended by John B. Alley. After them came Vice President Arthur, ex-Vice President Wheeler, General Sherman and staff, General Hancock and staff, General Sheridan, Admiral Rodgers, Chief Justice Waite, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and the other guests reaching the place designated. The President took a position and for an hour or more received the greetings of the people.

#### Hancock Greeting Garfield.

Among the first was General Hancock and unaffected condiality of both was noticed. Shortly before eleven the President and immediate party ascended the Ppresidential balcony and witnessed the brilliant scenes beneath for twenty minutes or more. Shortly after eleven President Garfield, with his wife Martha, retired and were driven to the White House. One of the central figures of the evening and to whom, next to the President, most attention was directed, was Gen. Hancock, who was followed and surrounded wherever he moved.

### HOW DIPHTHERIA MAY BE DETECTED.

[From the New York Sun.]

The prevalence of diphtheria has created alarm in the minds of parents that is not warranted by the facts. Physicians in private practice as well as in public employ say that almost every ailment noticed in a child is taken for diphtheria, and that diphtheria treatment is often hastily administered by anxious parents in innocent cases of cold. There are frequent calls at the office of the Board of Health for a circular intended for free distribution, and which contains instructions as to what should be done when diphtheria enters a household. An employe of the Board of Health says that the most important part of this circular is its description of the early symptoms of the disease. "Give heed," he says in his interpretation of this part of the circular, "the moment you observe signs in your child of unwonted weakness, fatigue, or physical debility, particularly if it is accompanied with a little fever. Make the child frequently open its mouth, so that you can observe its throat. It is in the throat that the lay observer will first discover any certain signs of diphtheria. Never mind how red or how much inflamed the throat appears That does not indicate the disease. But the instant you see a white spot and detect a bad odor, run for a doctor. The white spot will grow. Other white spots will appear, and soon they will run together in [illegible] not check [illegible] assistance [illegible]er."

### HER TRAGIC FATE.

#### Death of the Young Huntress of Wayne County.

Only a few weeks ago the papers contained an account of the killing, recently, of two black bears, by Lottie Merrill, a young huntress eighteen years old. The following account of her death is from the Elmira *Gazette*: A fearful tale is told in the Port Jervis Union of the fate of Lottie Merrill, the young huntress of Wayne county, Pa. According to this account she met a most tragic death on the 8th of February, being attacked in her hut by six bears, killed and eaten by them, and her body burned with the carcasses of some of them in the cabin. A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of that day found her cabin still burning, and the proofs of the horrible death she had died. It appears that she had been hunting that day, and had killed a fine buck deer, which, after removing the entrails, she had dragged home on the snow. Six hungry bears, drawn by the smell of blood, had followed the trail to her hut, and after devouring the carcass of the deer attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body. The girl had however made a heroic defense. An examination showed that she must have killed two of them before being overpowered. The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and burned the others to death. In the cabin was found one of the huntress' heavy boots with the foot still in it, a bent hunting knife near the bones, and the antlers of the deer she had bro't home, which, with the carcasses of the bears, furnished a complete key to the mystery. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 9th. At least three hundred people were present at the funeral, and the old preacher, William Budwick, preached the sermon, relating the story of her death and extolling her bravery and her virtues to the skies. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave were placed a pair of antlers and a hemlock slab with this rude epitaph:

"Lottie Merrill layes here she dident know what it was to be afeered but she has had her last tussle with the bars and theyve scooped her, she was a good girl and she is now in heaven. It took six big bars to get away with her. She was only eighteen years old."

### REV. MR. POOL'S HALF MILLION.

#### Case is Almost Entirely Cleared Up.

The case of the Rev. George H. Pool, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, this city, who died of small-pox in a hospital in Brooklyn and was buried in the Potter's Field, leaving an unclaimed estate valued at $500,000, continues to attract a good deal of attention. Alexander Pool, a brother of the Rev. Mr. Pool, a real estate dealer in Quincy, Ill., has come to this city to look after his late brother's affairs. He yesterday called on W. Horace Hepburn, who was the Rev. Mr. Pool's counsel in this city. The resemblance between the deceased clergyman and the brother is striking. He says that the Rev. Mr. Pool has four brothers, two sisters and four half-brothers living. The sisters reside in Green county, this State. William Pool, one of the brothers, is a local preacher in Morgantown, W. Va., where the Rev. George H. Pool was born. Another is a Baptist minister in Lamar county, Ill. The third is living in Keokuk, Iowa. The half-brothers, who, it is held, can claim no share of the Rev. George H. Pool's real estate, live in Illinois and Indiana. The reticence which Mr. Pool maintained with reference to his family connections and his early history is explained by Alexander Pool. The dead clergyman's father, the Rev. Asby Pool, a local preacher, was married twice and had eight children as the result of his first union and four from the second. His second wife is said to have had a strong influence over him and to have induced him to make a will, in which he left her a life interest in his estate and everything else to the children of the second marriage, cutting off those of the first marriage with almost nothing. This greatly incensed George H. Pool, who, after expressing his displeasure, left the home of childhood, never to return. Mr. Pool's father died in 1871; his step-mother died a few years ago, leaving considerable property, in which George H. Pool had a large *interest*. Alexander Pool knew nothing of his brother's death until he saw it announced in the papers.

The body of the Rev. Pool will at once be removed from the Potter's Field and more fittingly interred. Letters of administration will be taken out on the estate in favor of Alexander Pool at the request of his brothers, from whom he has letters to that effect.—*Phil. Times.*

### THE BOERS' GREAT VICTORY.

London, Feb. 28.—A special despatch from Mount Prospect, published in an extra of the Telegraph, says;—"Our soldiers are now coming trooping in from the Majela Hill to the left front of our camp. They took the hill last night, and when morning broke the Boers, seeing the state of affairs, opened a heavy fire, but seemingly without effect, until a few hours ago, when a large force of Boers came rushing on and poured a murderous fire into our fellows. The ammunition of our men gradually fell short. The slaughter was fearful.

"At last the English made a desperate rush, but it was too late, as the struggle was all but over, The Boers triumphed at almost every point, and, firing with deadly effect, shot down our men at all points. Stragglers are still coming in. The Sixtieth are fighting their way back to camp gallantly, but are hotly pressed on all sides. It is stated that only seven men are left of the Fifty-eighth Highlanders. The troops are much cut up. Firing is going on heavily. The men in camp are fortifying every corner. The loss is believed to be something fearful. A survivor just come in reports that General Colley is dead, having been shot through the head."

Scrofula of thirty years' standing has been cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

### A HORRIBLE MATRICIDE IN MAINE.

Augusta, Me., February 27.—The most atrocious murder ever committed in Maine was discovered to-day in China, a small town near Augusta, where a young man named Charles Merrill killed his mother, Mrs. Deborah Merrill, chopped her body into pieces and burned them. He has confessed the crime, and it was necessary to take him quickly to Augusta, as a crowd of 500 persons threatened to lynch him.

Merrill killed his mother in a barn near her house by striking her on the head with a hammer. He concealed the body in a hay-mow until it was frozen and then cut it into pieces, a part of which he burned as well as possible, throwing the charred remains in a manure heap. The other portion he buried in the snow in Barton's woods on the following Monday. The woman being missed for several days, suspicion attached to the son as having caused her disappearance. He was arrested and confessed the facts as here given, detailing coolly the circumstances. He witnessed the disinterment of the portion of the remains hidden in the woods to-day, directing the officers where to search.

### VARIOUS CAUSES—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointments, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric, yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 3

### HOW TO GET WELL

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellefonte, W. W. | Nicholas Redding. |
| Bellefonte, N. W. | Charles Schrader. |
| Bellefonte, S. W. | |
| Milesburg. | O. P. Kreamer. |
| Millheim. | D. L. Zerbe. |
| Unionville. | A Toener Leathers. |
| Howard. | George Wistar. |
| Philipsburg. | A J Graham. |
| Benner. | Jerry Roan. |
| Boggs | James A McClain. |
| Burnside | Oscar Holt. |
| Curtin | John McCloskey. |
| College | Jacob Bottorf. |
| Ferguson, old | John T McCormick. |
| Ferguson, new | Miles Walker. |
| Gregg, south | Henry Krumrine, Sr. |
| Gregg, north | James Duck. |
| Halfmoon | John Ward. |
| Haines | Solomon Etlinger. |
| Harris | John A Rupp. |
| Howard | John A Dunkle. |
| Huston | Henry Hale. |
| Liberty | W H Gardner. |
| Marion | Perry Condo. |
| Miles | Samuel K Faust. |
| Patton | John Reed. |
| Penn | Christ Alexander. |
| Potter, north | John Shannon. |
| Potter, south | Jas McClintick. |
| Rush | |
| Snow Shoe | Abel Campbell. |
| Spring | John Noll. |
| Taylor | Wm Calderwood. |
| Union | S K Emerick. |
| Walker | Ambros McMullen. |
| Worth | Marshal Lewis. |

P. GRAY MEEK,
Bellefonte, Pa., February 1. Chairman.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**PIMPLES.**

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

**AGENTS WANTED.** Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD 1881.
FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS.
BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING
BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE
PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--
FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING
4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.
PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco
ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.
Address---Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.
10feb13t Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

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PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchaseing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.
Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

☞ Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book. All strictly First-class and sold at *Wholesale Factory prices*. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the History of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2 1-2 Octaves each, and One of Three Octaves. 13 Stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height 74 in; Width, 42 in; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy, and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only $97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for five years. Other styles—8 stops organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

Sheet Music at one-third price. Catalogue of 3000 choice pieces sent for 3c stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

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Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

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Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
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THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
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32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.
STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
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On the Loss of
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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emmissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujly

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 187

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

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Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wogons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.

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# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ............Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, March 10, '81

*TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

*Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

*Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer*

## Reduced Terms.

*After Feb. 1, 1881, we will give every subscriber paying in advance, an additional credit of 25 cts.*

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*Send us the name of a new subscriber, and the pay for his and your own in advance, and we will give both an additional credit of 50cts for the year. This brings the* REPORTER *down to the cheapest country papers to all who avail themselves of this offer.*

## PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

### WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | WESTWRD | |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 40 a m |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 9 00 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " " | Renovo | 11 05 a m |
| " arr at | Erie | 7 45 p m |
| NIAGARA EX. leaves | Phila. | 9 00 a m |
| " | Harrisburg | 12 15 p m |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 3 15 p m |
| " | Lock Haven | 4 20 p m |
| " " | Renovo | 5 40 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 12 20 p m |
| " | Harrisburg | 4 00 p m |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 7 55 p m |
| " | Lock Haven | 9 10 p m |
| | EASTWARD. | |
| PACIFIC EX leaves | Lock Haven | 7 05 a m |
| " | Jersey Shore | 7 37 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 20 a m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 12 05 p m |
| " | Philadelphia | 3 45 p m |
| DAY EX. leaves | Renovo | 10 05 a m |
| " | Lock Haven | 11 25 a m |
| " | Williamsport | 12 20 p m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 40 p m |
| " | Philadelphia | 6 25 p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Renovo | 8 00 p m |
| " | Lock Haven | 10 30 p m |
| " | Williamsport | 11 10 p m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 00 a m |
| " | Philadelphia | 7 05 a m |
| FAST LINE leaves | Williamsport | 12 15 a m |
| arr at | Harrisburg | 3 15 a m |
| " | Philadelphia | 7 05 a m |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

## LOCAL ITEMS.

—Levi Stump's sale of farm stock, March 19.

—The shovels were hunted up again last week to assist in making side-walks passable.

—Camp makes the best and cheapest furniture in this county.

—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association met in Lock Haven on last Thursday.

—The Y. M. C. A., of this place, will hold a public meeting in the Loop church, on next Sunday evening. The public are cordially invited to be present.

—Housekeeping will be much pleasanter if you eat from Camp's tables, sit on Camp's chairs, sleep in Camp's beds and take it easy on one of Camp's sofas.

—Near a lumber camp in Clearfield county recently, a man was so badly torn by a panther, which the severe weather had made ravenous, that he died an hour after being found.

—Sunday a week the stable of the Eagle hotel, Tyrone was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground. Two horses and some pigs were burned. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Times have been getting better in Centre county, since the opening of the Philad. Branch clothing hall, as every body has been able to save money since.

—Constable Kline of Gregg is one of the boss sucker fishers. He can beat any one hooking 'em we know of. Could we have such luck we'd try it too,

—It is not a habit worthy of imitation that some folks have on leaving church, to stand on the steps or right under the door and carry on a conversation, and blocking the way for all others until they get through talking.

—All farmers and others should mark their bags. This they can do by ordering a cast of their names from Daniel Derr, of Bellefonte, who makes them very low. 16feb. 1m.

—There is a firm in New York that manufactures artificial honey. The combs are made by machinery and then filled with glucose, made from common corn sealed shut with wax and sold as the "best clover honey."

—Garfield ordered a count of the clothing worn by men who attended his swearing in and found that a large majority had purchased their suits at the Philad. Branch, of the manager Sam'l Lewins. Go and do likewise.

—A terrible affliction has fallen upon the family of Mr. John Gingerich, of Benner twp. All the children of the family—some 6 or 8, are down with scarlet fever, and two have already died, and several of the others are not expected to recover. Truly their sorrow is great.

—Our young friend Albert Mingle, or "Cap" as he is more familiarly called, who has been clerking at the Bee Hive, purchased an interest in Louis Doll's shoe store, Bellefonte, and last Monday found him behind the counter all ready to serve customers. We wish him success,

—The best bill of fare is to be had at Sechler's grocery. You get just what you want, and the best at that. All Sechler's goods are first class, they deal in no other.

—Some places along Benns creek, beyond the mountains, eels were found out from the shore recently, having been crowded out by the ice or left there by the high water a few weeks ago. This would go to prove that eels do not migrate in the fall, as many believe, but stay in the streams they inhabit during the summer.

—AUDIT MEETING.—The Auditors of Potter township will meet at the public house of D. J. Meyer, Centre Hall, on Monday, March 14, at 9 o'clock, to audit the accounts of Overseers, and Supervisors, when all parties interested will attend. By order of
24feb. td. THE AUDITORS.

—Three tramps passed through here middle of last week, on their way to Mifflin county; one of them named Moyer, took hemorrhage caused by exposure, and became so helpless that his companions had to carry him before reaching Potter's Mills, where he was left at the hotel and died next day. Mr. Lee, overseer, was notified, and made provision for his burial.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family.
24feb. 2m.

—**Nervous Headache**, Periodical Headache, Neuralgic Headache, are cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cts. 17feb1m.

—We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address. mar3 2t

—**Sick Headache**, Nervous Headache, Headache from sour stomache, are all cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headach and Dyspepsia Pills, Price 25 cts 17feb1m

—Church Trustees are elected in Philipsburg. The founder of the town, when it was but a village, donated a property and a building was erected, called the "Union Church," whose doors were to be always open to ministers of the gospel for preaching and public worship. This property is under the control of the borough authorities, and the voters elect annually three trustees, whose duty it is to supervise the same. Expenses for repairs and incidentals are paid out of the borough tax assessment.

—It is stated that the annoyance arising from the liability of glass vessels to break under exposure to sudden changes of temperature, may be avoided by placing the articles in a pot of cold water, with the addition of a small quantity of salt; then boil for some time and cool gradually and slowly. Lamp chimneys treated in this way are not liable to break from sudden changes of temperature. Without some remedy of this kind, lamp chimneys become the most aggravating nuisance in creation.

—Postmaster General Maynard has revoked the order of General Key, relative to postage on commercial documents or papers wholly or partly in writing. By the new regulation all such matter is now classed, not as third rate, but first-class, subject to letter postage, or three cents per half ounce. In the way of local business it will not entail additional cost to merchants or other business men as they are still entitled to former rates, same as drop-letter postage.

—The McVeytown *Journal* says the family of the editor of the Lewistown "Free Press," Mr. W. W. Trout, had a narrow escape from death by suffocation last week. The family retired about ten o'clock, but before doing so removed two lids from the front of the range, as the room had become too warm. Upon awakening in the morning the room was found to be full of gas and the members of the family were hardly able to move from their beds. They did not recover from its effects for several hours.

—We were pleased on Tuesday to have a visit from our venerable friend, Jonathan Spangler of Miles. Mr. Spangler is now 79 years of age, and the farm he now lives on, is the place where he was born, and has lived upon it from his birth to the present hour. This is a rare incident.

The REPORTER was pleased to have visits on Monday from Dan. Dreibelbis, L. E. Grenoble and Daniel Krader, all good democrats.

—Vennor's latest forecast of weather is as follows: There will be a rapid moderation on the 4th or 5th to warmth, but the temperature will again fall on Sunday night or Monday, and a week of extremely cold and stormy weather will likely ensue, with some hours of heavy snow-fall. The 17th and 18th days, and possibly the 16th, come within another downward curve of the weather line, as do also the 24th and 25th.

—Shrewdness and Ability. Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

—The asylum at Danville having been destroyed by fire, we are opposed to its being rebuilt, and on grounds of economy propose that the State College be used as an asylum instead. The college building is large enough for the purpose and the state can save half a million by adopting the REPORTER's suggestion.

—The flitters are commencing to git: Wash. Hosterman, dentist, flits from Miles to Centre Hall; J. B. Royer, from Redmill to Milliken's farm, near Bellefonte; James Grove from Gregg to Jacob Reed's farm in Haines; B. F. Weiser from Millheim to Centre Hall; Wm F. Ungard from Penn to Illinois.

—Mrs. Henry Craw brought suit in Williamsport against Mollie Rodabaugh and Catharine Stroup, charging them with publishing a slanderous and defamatory letter. The case was compromised. The slander consisted in sending through the mails a valentine on which were written some very obscene language and defamatory accusations.

—Mr. Phil. Mersinger writes us from Joliet, Ill., Feb., 28: Are all well, and business generally is very good. Had quite a flood here yesterday; some parts of our town were under water and had to take people out of their houses with boats, but a cold snap set in and this morning it is dry again. Sleighing is good.

—Friday's storm was the worst of all the blizzards this winter. It piled up from 15 to 20 inches of snow. It set in on Thursday evening with snow, turning to rain towards Friday morning at 4, then to sleet, and changing to a blinding snow which continued nearly all day Friday. The storm seemed general over the country.

—Never go to Bellefonte without calling in at the Philad. Branch and examining the enormous piles of ready made clothing to be found there—all manufactured by their own house and so cheap that the poorest are enabled to dress well.

—Scarlet fever is raging in the vicinity of Lemont. The family of Mr. Gingerich has lost four children from it within a few weeks, and there are two other members of it down with the disease.

—LOST.—Between Bellefonte and Manns' Axe factory on Monday last, a package containing a boy's hat and coat, both new. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

—While services were held in one of the Philipsburg churches, Sunday a week ago, fire was discovered under the floor. A few buckets of water soon set all right.

—Mr. J. H. Harter, of Nevada, Ohio, son of Wm. Harter of Aaronsburg, has received $3928.76 under the pension arrears law and an allowance of $20.00 per month.

—Physicians and Druggists requiring a perfectly Pure Pepsin for prescriptions should send their cards for sample to Robertson & Co., manufacturers of pure pepsin, 34 Broadway, New York.
3mar. 1m.

—Last Friday was one of the most unpleasant days we have had yet this winter, and we think it wouldn't be very healthy for Vennor to show himself around these parts.

—The supreme court has decided that tax-payers have a right to work out their road tax, and the supervisors have no right to a percentage on the taxes as worked out.

—Millheim has one Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, and now another is talked of.

—Rev. W. E. Fischer entered upon a series of protracted meetings, last Thursday evening, in the Lutheran church, of this place.

—We are now in the Lenten season—a period in which it is considered improper to celebrate marriages in, and during which all merry-making should be laid aside.

—James Goupell, the man who had his neck broken in Ramey, Clearfield, has so far recovered as to be able to move about his room with care.

—What you want to do now is to go to Camp's furniture rooms and select one of his elegant chamber suits, the finest you can get in this part the state.

—The smoke house of John Dutweiler, near Millheim, was entered the other week and a quantity of meat stolen.

—The next meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Dental Association will be held at Huntingdon, July 5th.

—Considerable damage was done by the freshet last week. Several of the dams on Spring creek gave way.

—The freshet last week did considerable damage about Lock Haven. The waters were unusually high.

—Two girls in Huntingdon county captured a deer that had been exhausted by running.

—Mr. J. B. Musser, of Gregg also called in at our sanctum tother day.

—Diptheria has broken out again in Lewisburg.

—Township Audit next Monday, 14.

—In the annual report of the Penn'a Railroad Co. just published we find the following item in reference to our road:

About sixteen miles of the western end of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, connecting with this Company's line near Tyrone, and developing an extensive iron ore district have been completed, and a further extension will be made during the present year.

—John Michael Rider, an aged citizen of Gatesburg, this county, died on the 31st of January, aged 84 years. He was the father of 12 children, all living but one. He had 85 grand-children, 65 of whom are still living, and was great-grandfather of 31, 26 of whom are living. About two hundred relatives attended the funeral, so says the *Watchman.*

—Several new ore shutes are being constructed along the Tyrone and Lewisburg road, and from present indications a large amount of ore will be shipped next summer, from the western end. A company has been organized that intends leasing all the ore lands in Potter and Harris. Messrs. Dill, Gregg and Slifer compose the firm.

—The sudden influx of Snyder county life insurance agents into this county bids fair to cause a famine among us. With the disappearance of the potato bug this new insect threatens to be just as destructive, for if they keep flocking in here at this rate, every potato in the county will be eaten up inside six weeks.

—The deep snow of last Friday was mostly melted away under the mild sunshine of Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday morning set in with more snow.

—Forty-five thousand tons of coal were shipped from the Clearfield region week before last.

—During the past five months Lewisburg has had forty-seven deaths from diptheria.

—Still assurances keep reaching us that the railroad will be extended next summer.

—R. M. Wolf has been appointed post master at Woodward.

## JURORS—APRIL TERM.

### Grand Jurors.

Potter: George Koch, George Goodhart, John Keene, U. S. Fleisher; Patton: John B Mattern; Halfmoon: Wm B Way; Ferguson: Miles Walker, Wm Garner; Bellefonte: Marton Morrison, J R Van Ormer, Arthur Brown; Rush: Robert Stevenson; Walker: Aust. Brumgard; Penn: Conard Immel; Huston: L C Bullock; Haines: B F Proxel; Howard Borough: H C Holter; Union: Chas McGarvey; Philipsburg: Wm Blake; Boggs: Wm Robinson; College: Robert Kendall, J Johnstonbaugh; Gregg: D M Kerlin; Snow Shoe: Sam'l Y Lucas.

### Traverse—1st Week.

Union: Austin Hoover; Ferguson: D H Young, Geo Eckle, A G Archly; Haines: James Weaver; Boggs: Thomas Wilson, James F Weaver, Austin Curtin; Spring: J H Barnhart, Wm Bell, M F Riddle, Wm Dale, J J Musser, G P Gentzel; Milesburg: O P Kreamer; Bellefonte: R C Cheeseman, John Meese, H S Hale; Potter; Aaron Runkle, James Spangler, E G Van Pelt; Rush: Pat McCann; Snow Shoe: George Fravel, Pat Kelly, James Gates, Abel Campbell; Taylor: Vinton Beckwith; Walker: Samuel Eby, W B Shaffer, Henry Brown, Frank W Shamp; Miles: John S Emerick; Philipsburg: W Eboch; Gregg: G Jamison, John F Hagen; Half Moon: J A Hunter; Burnside: J Mulholland; Patton: G W Gray, Jacob Behres; Howard: Samuel Brockley, Robert Cooke, Sr.; Huston; Perry W Parsons, Z Murray; Benner: H C Knarr; Unionville: T E Greist; Worth: John P Williams; Penn: Peter Breon; Liberty: A C Bower.

### Traverse—2nd Week.

Haines: T W Hosterman; Walker: Amt McMullen, A J Pletcher; Marion: Chas E Yearick; Ferguson: John B Goheen, Pierce S Gray, Jno A Weaver, David Fye; Curtin: Henry Theil, Wm Mann; College: D C Gingerich; Miles: Jeremiah Jones; Union: John H Stover; Patton: Daniel Heckman, Henry Reeser; Potter: William Benner, Calvin Bottorf; Bellefonte: And Morrison, W F Reynolds, A C Mingle, D M Leib, William Zellers; Husten: Daniel Irvin, William Saunders; Howard: James Turner; Benner: Wm T Baeley; Gregg: S J Herring, John S Auman, Sping; T M Barnhart; Rush: G Beck; Worth: Reuben Ardry; Boggs: Morgan M Lucas; Millheim: Frank Knarr, B F Keister; Harris; John Meyers; Unionville; Edward Lucas.

## MANY PEOPLE KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, March, 6.—The loss of life by the earthquake on the island of Ischia is appalling. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Cassamacciola up to the present and many others are under the ruins of the buildings. In the village district of Lacco alone thirteen houses were destroyed and five persons killed.

A dispatch to the News from Rome states that 300 houses have fallen at Cassamacciola. The government is sending relief. The News' correspondent at Naples says: "Forty corpses have been recovered and sixty-seven wounded have been sent to the hospital.

## PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, March 7.—Grain—Wheat is dull and ½c per bushel lower. Sales of 23,000 bushels, including rejected, at $1.10 @1 10½. Rye—Pennsylvania is in demand at 96c per bushel. Corn—There is less doing, and prices are easier. Sales of 7,000 bushels, including yellow, at 55½c. Oats are in fair request, and steady. Sales of 8,000 bushels, including white, at 43@45½c.

Chicago, March 7.—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher. No. 2 red winter 97¼ @98½c. Corn steady and in fair demand, regular, 37¾c, fresh, 35¾c for cash. Oats regular, 29c, fresh, 31½c for cash. Barley firmer at $1.05@1.07. Pork active, firm and higher, $14.60@14.65 for cash.

### Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50 to 65c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 25c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

## PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of Michael Grenoble, one mile west of Spring Mills, on SATURDAY, MARCH 26, the following property, to wit;—2 horses, 1 span of young mules, males, 2 cows, one of them fresh, 3 head of young cattle, 4 shoats, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, reaper and mower, hayrake, fanning mill, corn fodder cutter, plow, harrow, corn planter, scraper, horse gears, corn in the ears, grain in the ground. Also, a lot of household furniture, and other articles. Sale at 1 p. m. ADAM GRENOBLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public Sale, about 2 miles west of Centre Hall, on FRIDAY, MARCH 18, '81, the following described personal property, to wit: Four horses, 2 colts, 4 head young cattle, 3 milch cows, sow and four pigs, 1 shoat, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, windmill, 1 combined champion reaper & mower, corn planter, hayrake, logsled, plows, harrows, cultivators, set double harness, set tug harness, plowgears, bridles, collars, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known,
WILLIAM LOHRE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Boalsburg, on TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1881, 1 yearling colt, 4 milch cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 threshing machine and power, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 gum spring grain drill, 1 cornplanter, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 hayrake, 1 fanning mill, doubletrees and singletrees, horsegears, and 1 double harpoon hayfork rope and tackle, cowchains, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
JOHN KUHN.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Tusseyville, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, one of them fresh, one two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hayrake, plows, harrows, sulky cultivator, Holgy plow, two sets tug harness, collars, bridles, hay rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, one dinner bell, lot of corn, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. WM. BUBLE.

## BURNING OF A HOSPITAL.

### The Danville Asylum for the Insane in Ruins—No Lives Lost.

Danville, Pa., March 6.—The main building of the State Hospital for the Insane, at this place, caught fire last night in an unoccupied ward in the east wing, which was being repainted. The condition of the roads was such that assistance from this place, a mile and a half distant, could not be rendered, until the fire had gained great headway. The steam fire engine belonging to this borough was dragged through the deep snow by six horses, but soon after going into service it was rendered useless by the breaking of some of its machinery. Assistance was telegraphed for to the different towns in the vicinity, but before it could be furnished the whole wing and the main building were destroyed, a portion of the latter having been blown up for the purpose of saving the west wing.

At about 6 o'clock this morning the fire was thought to be under control, but since then it has broken out again, and this afternoon reached the west wing, which is now burning, but fire engines on the way from neighboring towns may be able to save it. The hospital was supplied with water from a large reservoir, but it was impossible to get a sufficient force on to be of any avail.

Nearly 500 patients were in the institution, all of whom were removed without confusion or loss of life, to detached buildings in the rear of the main building.

At the time the fire was discovered the inmates were in the hospital chapel at evening services and this circumstances assisted in keeping the unfortunates under control and together. The most of them will have to be distributed to the other State institutions until some arrangements can be made for their care here. The managers are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. The building was in process of erection for some eleven years, and was only finally completed last year, and cost the State about $600,000. It was a substantial structure, built of stone, 1140 feet front, with a centre building and three sections on either side, covering an area of one and three-quarter acres. The fire showed a faulty construction of the roof in not having fire walls above the roof between the different sections, as the fire spread nearly the length of the building along the roof. The origin of the fire is unknown.

There is an insurance of about $250,000 on the Hospital and furniture.

This afternoon the firemen succeeded in saving a portion of the west wing, consisting of eight or ten wards, and a number of the male patients have been returned to it.

The attaches of the hospital made no attempt to fight the fire, but devoted all their energies to removing the patients some of whom became intensely excited and were removed with great difficulty, evidently considering the fire a great treat. Several of the inmates are known to have escaped from their keepers, one being found at Bloomsburg, twelve miles away. A number of patients were taken away to-day by friends and it is expected more will be called for to-morrow.

Several steamers are still playing on the ruins, which have been visited by thousands of people from the surrounding country. The firemen from Sunbury and Milton are at work assisting the Danville firemen.

## THE LENTEN SEASON.

### Something Concerning Its Importance and Attributes.

The season of Lent to which is given so much importance and the observance of which is made so prominent a feature in a large portion of the Christian church, begins 2nd with Ash Wednesday, in order that, omitting Sundays, just forty days may be accomplished before Easter, in humble imitation of the Redeemer's fasting in the wilderness.

The Mosaic law provided for a great fast of expiation; and the Christian church adapting the idea to the Atonement of Christ as celebrated at the Christian Passover and instituting Lent as a proper preface of the Paschal solemnities, seems to have acted on the warrant of our Saviour himself.

The observers of this season admit the propriety of abstaining from ordinary amusements, festivities and merry-makings, and consider it out of character to celebrate marriages in Lent, and also feel the necessity of exercising much self-denial in various ways. Real self-denial is considered the essence of fasting, provided it be done in a spirit of persistence and faith and not as a work of human merit, and as far as pecuniary results are obtained in this way, the money is given to church and charitable purposes at the great Feast of Easter, which immediately follows. It is also a very appropriate time for the exercise of special acts of kindness toward our neighbors, particularly the unfortunate, and also forgiveness for wrongs done.

Daily services are held in the churches during this season, and the religious instruction thus given is so profitable that it often results in large additions to the churches.

The observance of Lent is of great antiquity, for from the first ages of Christianity it was usual to set aside some time for humiliation and special exercises immediately before Easter.

Ash Wednesday is regarded as one of the most important days of the season, special services being authorized for the day in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

## LYNCHING IN COLORADO,

Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1881.—A Westminster (Md.) special this evening gives particulars of the lynching of Frank J. Wright, son of a prominent citizen of that place, in the mountains of Colorado recently by a band of vigilants. The murder was a horrible one and wholly unprovoked. Private advices to his family state that Mr. Wright, after removing to Colorado, hired a servant, and purchased some mules for travelling purposes from a party who, it is said, had stolen them, Mr. Wright being ignorant of the fact. He was, however, pursued by a gang of desperadoes and hanged, with his servant, before he could make and explanation. Mr. Wright was a man of thirty, a member of the Carroll county and Washington (D. C.) Bar, and well connected socially. He was a man of recognized integrity. His object in going to Colorado was to attend to some business for a client, and while there he purchased an interest in a mine. His family are overwhelmed with grief at his terrible fate.

## A FEARFUL STORM.

### Railroads Blockaded and Business Suspended in the Northwest.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 3.—The storm which began at eight o'clock last night was generaly all over Wisconsin. It has raged without a moment's cessation over twenty-four hours and is the heaviest snow fall ever known in Wisconsin and the Northwest. Reports from all telegraphic points in Wisconsin show snow from three to six feet on the level and drifts reported covering houses, telegraph poles, trains, etc. Cuts on all the railroads are filled full. Specials to the Daily Republican announce great inconvenience in all places in obtaining fuel and food, and in some places actual suffering. Not a single railroad train is running in the entire State. Everything is effectually blockaded with the prospect that the blockade will last at least one week. All business is suspended. No attempt to clear the tracks will be made until after the storm ceases and to-night it is raging as bad as ever. In Milwaukee there is a genuine coal famine. There is but little coal in the city which is impossible for dealers to deliver.

## THE GREAT SNOW STORM IN SCOTLAND.

London, March 7.—The snow storm in Scotland has now abated, but it will be some days before railway communication is restored. About nine vessels have been lost on the Aberdeenshire coast, and about one hundred persons, have been drowned.

## LEGISLATORS ESCAPING FROM THE WINDOWS.

St. Paul, March 1.—About 10 o'clock to-night, while both houses of the Legislature were in session, an alarm of fire was sounded, which startled the members from their seats. Rushing from the chambers, they were confronted with a falling fire-brand from the dome of the capitol, which was already all ablaze. A hook and ladder company, with headquarters near by, hurried to the scene, and with the aid of these ladders the members all escaped, some of them slightly singed. The building burned rapidly to the ground, entailing a loss to the State of over $100,000.

And I pray dat de Lord take me, till I tried "Sellers' Cough Syrup," and I's nebber coughed since. How's dat for high, boss?

## OPINION OF AN EMINENT ARTIST.

Letter from Victor Capoul, the great tenor of the Italian Opera:

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., NEW YORK:

GENTLEMEN—It is a pleasure to play upon your pianos. Nothing can excel your Uprights in power, quality of tone, and elasticity of touch, and judging from those we have seen on board the European steamships, where a piano is subjected to a severe trial, I think they are the best pianos in the world for durability.

VICTOR CAPOUL.

## MARRIED.

At the M. E. parsonage, Penn Hall, March 1, 1881, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. William C. Wyle to Miss Annie C. Schreffler, both of Aaronsburg.

## OBITUARY.

At Millheim, March, 1st 1881, Amos Alexander, aged 69 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The deseased was born the 2nd day of August, 1811, on the Wm. Potter farm, now owned by James Runkle, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall. On this farm his father moved from the state of Maryland in 1795. He spent his early boyhood there. His father, James Alexander, brother Francis and himself lived on said farm for 52 successive years. Living there as long as it belonged to the Potter family. He was married on the 20th of February, 1837, to Elisabeth Keller, daughter of Christian Keller, who then lived on the farm one mile east of Centre Hall, known as the Wm. Keller farm, now owned by David Krape. In 1854 he purchased and moved to what was then known as the Judge Kryder farm, near Millheim in Penn township. In 1861 he was elected County Commissioner and served until 1865, the same year he purchased the John Foster property in Millheim and was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile business.

In the death of Mr. Amos Alexander at Millheim on 1st inst, our valley has lost a most estimable citizen and Christian gentleman. He was esteemed by all who knew him, for his honest and upright bearing in all relations of life. He was kind and affectionate in his family and full of good will to his neighbors. He was an old citizen here, and his death is learned with regret by all in the large circle of his acquaintance.

## AUDITORS REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. | | |
| To balance from settlement Jan. 1, 1880 | $3 727 17 | |
| To taxes received during year | 42 334 96 | |
| To fines, &c., received of commissioners | 2 338 30 | |
| To county tax on unseated lands | 5 735 81 | |
| | $53.776 24 | |
| To balance due county Jan. 1, 1881 | $5,757 50 | |
| CR. | | |
| By county orders paid | $44,507 89 | |
| By amount paid State assessment | 1,700 85 | |
| By salary | 2,000 00 | |
| By stationery | 10 00 | |
| By balance | 5,757 50 | |
| | $53,776 24 | |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T STUART, [L. S.]
T. B. JAMISON. [L. S.]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS. [L. S.] } Auditors.

### EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Commissioners' Pay.* | | |
| Andrew Gregg | $607 44 | |
| Jacob Dunkle | 150 00 | |
| George Swab | 350 00 | |
| Henry Beck, clerk | 700 00 | |
| | | $1,807 44 |
| *Jury Commissioners' Pay.* | | |
| D. W. Kline | 24 48 | |
| John Shannon | 20 06 | |
| Henry Beck, clerk | 30 00 | |
| | | 74 54 |
| *Auditors' Pay.* | | |
| James T. Stewart | 30 00 | |
| T. B. Jamison | 30 00 | |
| Geo. R. Williams | 30 00 | |
| C. L. Buffington, clerk | 30 00 | |
| | | 120 00 |
| *Improvements and Repairs.* | | |
| H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail | 108 84 | |
| J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary's office | 35 54 | |
| R. J. Doak, painting at jail | 12 40 | |
| H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail | 23 89 | |
| D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail | 6 50 | |
| E. Black, painting gutters at jail | 11 42 | |
| Williams & Bro., painting, &c., jail and court house | 75 65 | |
| Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house | 11 81 | |
| W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail | 545 84 | |
| Phoenix Planing Mill Co, lumber at treasurer's office | 9 49 | |
| Sam'l Pletcher, work at court house | 39 58 | |
| H. W. Houtz, work for jail | 23 00 | |
| S. D. Wetzel, work at treasurer's office | 5 69 | |
| M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail | 11 00 | |
| Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail | 22 25 | |
| John Harrison, work on cells at jail | 35 00 | |
| | | 977 90 |
| *Court Expenses.* | | |
| Jurors' pay | 3 552 23 | |
| Commonwealth costs | 1 225 23 | |
| W. F. Reeder, reporter | 307 50 | |
| J. H. Vosburg | 30 00 | |
| J. I. Hagerman | 10 00 | |
| B. Galbraith, court crier | 98 00 | |
| B. Galbraith, janitor | 350 00 | |
| Tipstaves' pay | 268 00 | |
| M. J. Dolan, special detective | 200 00 | |
| Court proclamation to sheriff | 42 00 | |
| Summoning jurors | 113 00 | |
| | | 6,195 96 |
| *County Prison Expenses.* | | |
| Mrs. Haller, for washing | 21 35 | |
| Mrs. Shaffer, for washing | 17 90 | |
| Mrs. Ungar, for washing | 17 37 | |
| S. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail | 4 50 | |
| N. A. Lucas, wood for jail | 2 50 | |
| B. F. Leitzel, wood for jail | 7 50 | |
| Robert McKnight, gas bills | 243 60 | |
| Lawrance L. Brown, coal | 223 00 | |
| Alexander & Co., coal | 94 45 | |
| W. T. Twitmire furnace, &c | 244 57 | |
| Theo. Deshner repairs at jail | 23 75 | |
| I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners | 1 65 | |
| Lyon & Co., clothing for prisoners | 2 25 | |
| Harper Bros., " " | 45 76 | |
| S. & A. Loeb, " " | 57 18 | |
| S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners | 86 02 | |
| John Hoffer, clothing for prisoners | 33 54 | |
| J. C. Derr, gas burner, &c | 1 5 | |
| J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing | 3 25 | |
| H. K. Hicks, hardware &c | 28 85 | |
| Daniel Derr, gas fittings | 10 00 | |
| J. Reynolds & Co. grate and brick for range | 5 00 | |
| Penn'a RR Co., freight &c | 81 | |
| C. Schrock, repairs at gate | 1 50 | |
| W. W. Wolf, repairs at heater | 2 00 | |
| D. Eberhart, repairs at stable | 1 00 | |
| W. S. Galbraith, repairs at jail | 16 20 | |
| H. Spangler, removing ashes | 6 00 | |
| | | 1,208 45 |
| *County Printing.* | | |
| P. Gray Meek | 153 30 | |
| F. L. Hutter | 80 55 | |
| E. T. Tuten | 173 00 | |
| Fred Kurtz | 70 00 | |
| E. C. Bender | 72 75 | |
| Shugert & Forster | 160 30 | |
| Deininger & Bumiller | 6 00 | |
| Walters & Deininger | 70 00 | |
| | | 785 90 |
| *Bridges.* | | |
| Bridge views | | 31 30 |
| P. M. B. Murray, Dougal & Co | 888 00 | |
| Sam'l Brugger, engineer | 12 88 | |
| J. E. Speering contractor | 60 00 | |
| | | 960 88 |
| Marsh Creek bridges— | | |
| Townsend Brown & Co | 796 00 | |
| Wm. Lyons | 774 75 | |
| W. F. Reynolds & Co | 15 25 | |
| Samuel Brugger | 98 47 | |
| | | 1,648 47 |
| Repairs at Karthaus bridge | 68 00 | |
| J. E. Speering, Pt. Matilda bridge | 162 50 | |
| J. G. Jones, foot bridge | 3 48 | |
| Chaney & Thompson | 4 52 | |
| J. G. Jones | 22 50 | |
| J. G. L. Myers | 8 00 | |
| Samuel Brugger repairs Unionville bridge | 4 75 | |
| Jno, I. Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge | 122 63 | |
| J. D. Hall, repairs Howard bridge | 1 50 | |
| Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge | 672 00 | |
| James Bradley, railing Milesburg | 3 50 | 1073 38 |
| *Ordinary Expenses.* | | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek | 4 50 | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven | 10 60 | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Port Matilda | 13 60 | |
| Commissioners' expenses for holding appeals | 203 25 | |
| R. M. McKnight, gas bills | 135 70 | |
| Counting congressional and county returns | 25 50 | |
| A. Hoy, attorney, County vs. First National Bank | 4 75 | |
| Water tax, 1879-80 | 250 00 | |
| H. Beck, entering cash on docket | 10 34 | |
| L. L. Beck, copying registration | 42 00 | |
| L. L. Beck, for removing ashes | 1 50 | |
| Alexander & Co., coal, court house | 65 74 | |
| L. L. Brown, coal, court house | 100 67 | |
| H. Y. Stitzer, stationery, &c | 16 18 | |
| Express and freight | 21 60 | |
| Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account | 45 00 | |
| John T. Johnson, postage | 30 56 | |
| Houseal & Teller, meals for jurors | 5 23 | |
| Daniel Garman, meals for jurors | 10 55 | |
| W. A. Tobias, deed book | 14 00 | |
| J. C. Harper, books &c. office | 238 58 | |
| W. E. Burchfield, books, &c, office | 33 31 | |
| C. W. Lambert, pruning trees | 21 50 | |
| Geo. F. Bisel, pens &c., commissioners' office | 2 75 | |
| D. W. Eberhart, repairs at offices | 2 25 | |
| H. Hoffman mending chairs | 5 85 | |
| W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery &c | 3 50 | |
| Wm. Mann, books, &c, offices | 38 00 | |
| J. A. S. Mallery, repairing court house gates | 1 50 | |
| F. L. Hutter, registration blanks | 21 55 | |
| R. W. Dingler, ink | 75 | |
| Lane S. Hart, Digests of Election Laws | 15 00 | |
| James Murray, cleaning of cess pool | 50 | |
| Cha's McConnell, mortgage book | 14 15 | |
| Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware, court house | 5 20 | |
| H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house | 54 09 | |
| Sechler & Co., spittoons, court house | 50 | |
| James Harris & Co., hardware, court house | 29 97 | |
| B. F. Leitzel, wood, court house | 2 50 | |
| Jacob Garbrick, wood court house | 2 50 | |
| Lieb & Garbrick; ice, court house | 1 25 | |
| W. A. Schroyer, repairing hat rack, court house | 2 75 | |
| Wilson, McFarlane & Co. rope &c | 9 92 | |
| Quinter & Brumbaugh, binding dockets, &c | 96 81 | |
| D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests | 2 80 | |
| Mary Hartman, scrubbing offices | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Schrom, binding matting, court house | 3 37 | |
| W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office | 1 72 | |
| E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office | 57 25 | |
| H. G. Cronister, witness fees | 2 58 | |
| M. Morrison, repairing hydrant | 1 00 | |
| Logan Hose Company, subscription | 15 00 | |
| E. W. Woodruff, file holders | 57 25 | |
| B. Galbraith, wheelbarrow | 6 00 | |
| Sam'l Bruggar, engineering | 11 18 | |
| N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations | 1 60 | |
| Teachers institute | 184 96 | |
| Western penitentiary | 282 04 | |
| Agricultural society | 100 00 | |
| Hospital for insane | 2 589 77 | |
| John Spangler, sheriff, on account | 1 447 74 | |
| Bills and notes paid | 11 592 25 | |
| Road views | 783 16 | |
| Interest paid | 3 901 52 | |
| Repairs on real estate | 15 50 | |
| Premiums to collectors | 32 00 | |
| Redemption U. S. land tax | 426 68 | |
| Commissions on collections | 58 01 | |
| Election expenses | 1 378 16 | |
| Insurance on county buildings | 615 65 | |
| Inquests on dead bodies | 35 21 | |
| Scalp premiums | 910 45 | |
| Assessors' pay | 2 039 11 | |
| Refunding taxes | 70 69 | |
| State tax assessments | 1 700 85 | |
| Constable pay | 405 00 | |
| Commissioners on lunacy | 47 00 | |
| C. M. Bower, commissioners' attorney | 75 00 | |
| J. C. Harper, on account | 247 00 | |
| Refunding U. S. land taxes | 284 11 | |
| J. H. Dobbins, M. D., physician, jail | 100 00 | |
| | | 31 093 49 |
| Total amount paid | | $46 008 74 |

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff
*In account, with Centre County*

| | |
|---|---|
| DR. | |
| To orders received on account | $1 602.76 |
| To costs and fines received | 173.00 |
| Balance | 475.85 |
| | $2 251.61 |
| CR. | |
| By balance at settlement, January 1, 1880 | $702.76 |
| By boarding prisoners 1848 days at 40c | 739.20 |
| By summoning jurors, Apr. term | 40.00 |
| By summoning jurors, Aug. term | 31.00 |
| By summoning jurors, Nov. term | 31.00 |
| By summoning jurors, January term and filling jury wheel | 51.00 |
| By filling and removing 33 ticks at 50c | 16.50 |
| By notifying jurors not to attend April term | 12.00 |
| By conveying three to insane asylum | 120 00 |
| By conveying one to penitentiary | 40.00 |
| By publishing proclamation, three courts | 36.00 |
| By window glass at jail | 50 |
| By fines | 13.50 |
| By election proclamations | 6.00 |
| By fish-basket notice published | 14.25 |
| By 72 turnkey fees | 56 60 |
| By removing fish baskets | 315.30 |
| By cost in commonwealth cases | 26 00 |
| | $2,251.61 |

January 1, 1881. By balance due at settlement $475.85

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881, and did audit and settle and adjust the several and foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L. S.]
T. B. JAMISON, [L. S.]
G. R. WILLIAMS, [L. S.] } Auditors.

*Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872. | | |
| *John Ward, Half Moon | $256.97 | |
| *D. Robb, Liberty | 14,52 | 271.49 |
| 1873. | | |
| *Daniel Malone, Boggs | 7.61 | |
| *L. C. Rearick, Marion | 15.80 | 23,41 |
| 1874. | | |
| *Joseph Fox, Bellefonte | 451.15 | |
| *William Riddles, Philipsburg | 845.98 | |
| *Fred. Keerhoff, Curtin | 123.28 | |
| *William Cross, H. Moon | 8.72 | |
| *H. B. Wilcox, Rush | 261.30 | |
| *D. H. Yeager, S. Shoe | 75 75 | 1,769.13 |
| 1875. | | |
| *Charles Brown, Bellefonte | 758.83 | |
| *J. P. Shope, Milesburg | 223.99 | |
| *Jno. T. Lucas, Curtin | 7.26 | |
| *H. B. Wilcox, Rush | 76.74 | 1,066.82 |
| 1876. | | |
| *J. H. Morrison, Bellefonte | 426.91 | |
| *T. M. Hall, Milesburg | 96.12 | |
| *David Harter, Marion | 185.09 | |
| *William Weiser, Penn | 324.37 | |
| *G. W. Koch, Potter | 753.06 | |
| *John Noll, Spring | 213.87 | 1,999.45 |
| 1877. | | |
| *†J. Gorten, Philipsburg | 46.30 | |
| *†H. C. Holter, Howard | 95.46 | |
| *†Uriah Stover, Benner | 266.48 | |
| *†W. H. Fry, Ferguson | 1,336.31 | |
| *Geo. Geusamer, H. Moon | 295.87 | |
| *David Robb, Liberty | 294.03 | |
| *†D. W. Orr, Marion | 145.27 | |
| *Joel Morris, Miles | 83.87 | |
| *†G. W. F. Gray, Patton | 82.35 | |
| *†Henry Swab, Potter | 272.71 | |
| *F. H. Dale, Rush | 29 06 | |
| *†H. J. Tibbins, Spring | 472.55 | 3,420.26 |
| 1878. | | |
| E H Carr, Milesburg | 148 00 | |
| F O Mattern, Philipsburg | 375 97 | |
| Samuel Brickley, Howard borough | 117 12 | |
| Thomas Perdue, Benner | 961 67 | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 535 88 | |
| †John A Rupp, College | 40 63 | |
| Henry Thiel, Curtin | 21 86 | |
| C P Leitzel, Gregg | 428 28 | |
| D H Rote, Haines | 43 06 | |
| †John Carper, Jr., Harris | 119 70 | |
| John Craig, Huston | 115 41 | |
| William Tressler, Patton | 140 36 | |
| †John D Foote, Penn | 1 038 47 | |
| F H Dale, Rush | 658 26 | |
| A J Swartz, Spring | 1 469 59 | |
| J Thompson, Snow Shoe | 68 87 | |
| Samuel Hoover, Taylor | 193 09 | |
| Samuel Stephens, Worth | 190 71 | |
| J M Kline, Howard | 46 01 | 6,792.94 |
| 1879. | | |
| Wm. Miles, Milesburg | 180 70 | |
| Robert Cook, Jr | 123 37 | |
| A C Musser, Millheim | 96 06 | |
| A N Russell, Unionville | 29 16 | |
| †W A Taylor, Benner | 1 003 71 | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 621 50 | |
| Henry Thiel, Curtin | 124 94 | |
| †G Keichline, Ferguson | 513 81 | |
| †Cyrus Lose, Gregg | 193 22 | |
| †J H Griffin, Half Moon | 300 07 | |
| J M Kline, Howard | 372 68 | |
| C A Courter, Liberty | 111 57 | |
| †J J Hoy, Marion | 859 52 | |
| George B Haines, Miles | 569 55 | |
| †Daniel Hackman, Patton | 473 18 | |
| †J W Messinger, Potter | 692 66 | |
| John Garbrick, Spring | 874 35 | |
| †Saml. Boyer, Snow Shoe | 62 24 | |
| John T Fowler, Taylor | 392 86 | |
| †David Yocum, Walker | 939 59 | |
| ‡Benjamin Stam, Harris | 94 07 | 8,548 96 |
| 1880. | | |
| John F Potter, Bellefonte | 3 779 65 | |
| †C Diehl, Howard Boro | 349 99 | |
| O P Kreamer, Milesburg | 390 01 | |
| †W. Kerstetter, Millheim | 554 46 | |
| Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg | 1 168 81 | |
| Ed Lucas, Unionville | 163 07 | |
| †Hezekiah Hoy, Benner | 1 895 84 | |
| J A Mulholland, Burnside | 96 55 | |
| †Emanuel Noll, Boggs | 1 072 62 | |
| †J W Stewart, College | 2 332 68 | |
| †Henry Thiel, Curtin | 939 79 | |
| †C B Hess, Ferguson | 3 056 97 | |
| †M L Rishel, Gregg | 2 656 96 | |
| †W. L Bright, Haines | 1 348 09 | |
| †Alexander Everhart, Harris | 1 516 88 | |
| P W Burket, Half Moon | 940 30 | |
| †D W Kline, Huston | 404 11 | |
| John M Kline, Howard | 635 27 | |
| Daniel Herring, Liberty | 900 69 | |
| †John Spayde, Marion | 1 348 63 | |
| †John C Smull, Miles | 1 426 03 | |
| †H D Lee, Patton | 1 002 28 | |
| †Samuel Ard, Penn | 947 33 | |
| †Ellis Hosterman, Potter | 3 522 32 | |
| Robert Laws, Rush | 178 57 | |
| †Joseph Tressler, Spring | 2 599 11 | |
| Saml Boyer, Snow Shoe | 403 82 | |
| William Miller, Taylor | 348 94 | |
| William Spotts, Union | 280 36 | |
| †Wm B Shaffer, Walker | 2 109 27 | |
| †J M Denning, Worth | 323 36 | 39,983.87 |
| Total taxes outstanding | | $63,847 30 |

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in part since settlement.
‡Paid in full since settlement.

*Financial exhibit of Centre county, January 1, 1881.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS. | | |
| Real estate | 434 54 | |
| Milesburg borough | 294 57 | |
| Spring twp. overseers | 2 583 00 | |
| Benner twp. overseers | 607 46 | |
| Harris twp. overseers | 20 00 | |
| Philipsburg | 3 504 83 | |
| Andrew Gregg | 306 18 | |
| Potter township | 126 47 | |
| Worth township | 23 58 | |
| Liberty township | 50 11 | |
| College township | 392 43 | |
| Ferguson township | 128 37 | |
| Bellefonte | 2 572 54 | |
| Huston township | 1 260 22 | |
| L W Munson | 293 24 | |
| Notes in A Hoy's hands for collection | 2 241 94 | |
| Notes in C. M. Bower's hands for collection | 1 598 87 | |
| Notes in Commissioners' hands | 2 871 20 | |
| Taxes outstanding | 63 847 30 | |
| Adam Yearick | 5 757 50 | |
| | | $88 314 35 |
| LIABILITIES, | | |
| John Spangler | 482 65 | |
| J C Harper | 1 55 | |
| George Swab | 42 50 | |
| Jacob Dunkle | 467 50 | |
| Notes outstanding, bills payable | 82 581 34 | |
| Amount in C M Bower's hands considered not good | 1 150 00 | |
| Amount in Commissioners' hands considered not good | 2 500 00 | |
| | | $87,225.84 |
| Balance due county | $1 088 81 | |
| Commissioners to collectors during year | 3 152 95 | |
| Exonerations during year | 1 490 63 | |
| Tax assessed in 1880 | 42 751 34 | |

CENTRE COUNTY, ss;

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881. Witness our hands.

AND. GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JAC. DUNKLE. } Commissioners.
Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPORTER office. Price, $12.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be sold on THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881, on the premises in Georges Valley, the following real estate of Polly Hettinger, dec'd.

A TRACT OF TIMBERLAND on Egg Hill, containing about 25 acres.

Also,
House and about 7 acres of land, in Georges Valley.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m., when Terms will be made known.
DANIEL BARTGES, Admr.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27feb tf.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO Portland, Maine. 15july 1y

BEST business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july 1y.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

DYSPEPSIA CURED WHILE YOU EAT

There is an agreeable combination of Salt and Pure PEPSIN patented and known as Ball's Digestive Salt, which tastes like and is used at table precisely like ordinary salt. Seasoning your food with this condiment ensures rapid and perfect digestion, because the lack of gastric fluid necessary for digestion is hereby supplied, and by thus assisting nature the food must digest. It makes all kinds of food agree with the stomach; creates an appetite; relieves the weak stomach; prevents nausea or any distress after eating; makes you relish your food; and annihilates all dyspeptic tendencies. Price 25 cents. If you cannot get it from your druggist or grocer, it will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the proprietors,

ROBERTSON & CO., 34 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Manufacturers of Robertson's Pure Pepsin for physicians' prescriptions, and of Robertson's Saccharated Pepsin, which differs from all others by being a superior formula and richer in pepsin.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL.
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 1dec1y

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my4-73

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGER
President. Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold &
10ap68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building.

DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER
An Old and Tried Remedy. Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive. We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, Round, Seat, Long, and Tape), that infest the human system. Physicians may use them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or quackery about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box.
A. W. WRIGHT & CO, Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

HOP
BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
ABSOLUTELY AND
CHEMICALLY PURE.
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND
CHURCH & CO'S
BI-CARB
SODA

AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information. Read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
A CURE GUARANTEED FOR 25 CENTS BY USING
DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
HEADACHE CURED
DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

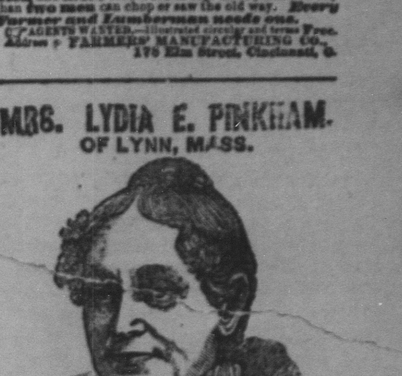
Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
3

BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 179 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

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## THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### A Valuable Table.

The following table, giving the quantity of seed and number of plants requisite to crop an care of land, will prove valuable to farmers and gardeners, and to families generally who may have only a small garden:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus, in 12 inch drills | 16 | quarts. |
| Asparagus plants, 4x1½ feet | | 8,000. |
| Barley | 2½ | bushels. |
| Beans, in drills 2½ feet | 1½ | bushels. |
| Beans, Ga., Prolific, etc., 4x3 feet | 10 | quarts. |
| Beets & Mangolds, drills 2½ feet | 9 | pounds. |
| Broom corn in drills | 12 | pounds. |
| Cabbage, outside for transp'g | 12 | ounces. |
| Cabbage sown in frames | 4 | ounces. |
| Carrot, in drills 2½ feet | 4 | pounds. |
| Celery, seed | 8 | ounces. |
| Celery, plants, 4 by ½ feet | | 25,000. |
| Clover, White Dutch | 12 | pounds |
| Clover, Lucerne | 10 | pounds. |
| Clover, Alsike | 6 | pounds. |
| Clover, large red, with timothy | 12 | pounds. |
| Clover, large red, without timo'y | 16 | pounds. |
| Corn, sugar | 10 | quarts. |
| Corn, field | 8 | quarts. |
| Corn, salad, drill 10 inches | 25 | pounds. |
| Cucumber, in hills | 3 | quarts. |
| Cucumber, in drills | 4 | quarts. |
| Egg plants, 3x2 feet | 4 | ounces. |
| Endive, in drills 2½ feet | 3 | pounds. |
| Flax, broadcast | 20 | quarts. |
| Grass, timothy, with clover | 6 | quarts. |
| Grass, timothy, without clover | 10 | quarts. |
| Grass, orchard | 25 | quarts. |
| Grass, red-top or herds | 20 | quarts. |
| Grass, blue | 28 | quarts. |
| Grass, rye | 20 | quarts. |
| Grass, millet | 32 | quarts. |
| Hemp, broadcast | ¾ | bushels. |
| Kale, German green | 3 | pounds. |
| Lettuce, in rows 2½ feet | 3 | pounds. |
| Leek, in rows 2½ feet | 4 | pounds. |
| Lawn grass | 35 | pounds. |
| Melons, water, in hills 8x8 feet | 3 | pounds. |
| Melons, citron, in hills 4x4 feet | 2 | pounds. |
| Oats | 2 | bushels. |
| Okra, in drills 2½ by 1-4 feet | 20 | bushels. |
| Onion, in beds for sets | 50 | pounds. |
| Onion, in rows for large bulbs | 7 | pounds. |
| Parsnips, in drills 2½ feet | 5 | pounds. |
| Pepper, plants, 2½ by 1 foot | | 17,500. |
| Pumpkins, in hills 8x8 feet | 2 | quarts. |
| Parsley, in drills 2 feet | 4 | pounds. |
| Peas, drills, short varieties | 2 | bushels. |
| Peas, in drills, tall varieties | 1 to 1 1-2 | bushels. |
| Peas, broadcast | 3 | bushels. |
| Potatoes | 8 | bushels. |
| Radish, in drills 2 feet | 10 | pounds. |
| Rye, broadcast | 1½ | bushels. |
| Rye, drilled | 1¼ | bushels. |
| Salsify, in drills 2½ feet | 10 | pounds. |
| Spinach, broadcast | 30 | pounds. |
| Squash, bush, in hills 4x4 feet | 3 | pounds. |
| Squash, running, 8x8 feet | 2 | pounds. |
| Sorghum | 4 | quarts. |
| Turnips, in drills 2 feet | 3 | pounds. |
| Turnips, broadcast | 3 | pounds. |
| Tomatoes, in frame | 3 | ounces. |
| Tomatoes, seed, in hills 3x3 feet | 8 | ounces. |
| Tomatoes, plants | | 3,800. |
| Wheat, in drills | 1 1-4 | bushels |
| Wheat, broadcast | 2 | bushels |

### Indigestion of Pigs.

It is not a general practice with farmers to give salt to pigs or to mix it in their food. Salt is no more injurious to a pig than to a person. The stomach of a pig and its digestive functions are more like those of a human being than are those of almost any other animal. A hungry pig would probably eat enough to injure itself if its food was strongly mixed with salt, just as a hungry man would be likely to eat too much of salted fish or meat. Salt is used to make human food more palatable, and seems necessary to supply the wastes to the system caused by the animal secretions. The instincts of horses and ruminating animals lead them to desire salt. Hence, in a wild state they seek for salt springs or "licks," where they may satisfy this natural craving, and in a domesticated condition it should always be accessible to them, and then they never will injure themselves by eating too much of it. Pigs do not seem to have this natural craving for salt to the same extent as other animals, but I have known them to eat it when given to them while in pasture, and also while confined in pens, and I have made it a practice to put salt where pigs could help themselves to it. When pigs are fed cooked food of any kind, and especially vegetables, the food can be improved and made more palatable, so that the appetite may not flag, by moderately salting it. The proportions of salt should be the same as for human food. Too little attention is usually given by farmers to the stomachs of pigs. They are expected to eat anything and everything, or perhaps to live a long time on only one kind of food. This want of attention is the cause of frequent diseases among pigs, chief of which are diarrhea and constipation. Regular feeding of salt in moderate quantity and of sulphur, with an occasional feeding of charcoal (once a week), will serve to make a good appetite, promote digestion, and prevent disturbance of the bowels, which is more likely to occur without these precautions. The health and digestion of pigs would undoubtedly be promoted if they had access to prepared chalk or if a small amount of magnesia was given them in their food. Pigs suffer much from indigestion, caused by over-eating, and if they had the remedies accessible their instincts would teach them to make use of them and thus prevent the frequent result—diarrhea. In summer-time, when pigs have access to the ground, they cure themselves, or, in other words, prevent diseases of the stomach by eating grass, which is laxative, or earth, rotten wood or bits of charcoal, which seem to check this condition or to prevent extremes. The best medicine for any animal is preventive, hence their food and surroundings should be such as to promote health. The opposite is too frequently the case, as they are often kept in filth, and their food is prepared for them regardless of sanitary laws, their physical wants or natural instincts. This inconsistency is all the more remarkable when we consider that pigs are always reared only for human food, and are the most liable of almost all animals to possess parasites in their bodies, and are susceptible of a great variety of diseases, and among them those of a scrofulous nature, which may be transmitted to the human family when the pork is eaten. I never eat random pork, as I am afraid of it. When carefully raised and properly fattened, however, pig meat is healthful food. The omnivorous nature of pigs makes them more dangerous for food than beef or mutton, as neat cattle or sheep will not naturally eat anything but grain or vegetables, while pigs are kept sometimes on putrid food or the refuse of slaughter houses. Cattle may be taught to subsist on fish and be made to consume swill, but the number of such animals which are turned into beef in this country is extremely limited, while "swill" hogs are much more plentiful. A butcher or any person who cuts up such animals can readily distinguish them, as the flesh is soft and flabby. It should be made a misdemeanor to sell such meat, as it is not healthful food. Pigs from the country are almost always fattened on grain, and the firmer the flesh the nearer it is to perfection and health.—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

### Household Hints.

Rusty black Italian crape may be restored by dipping in skimmed milk and water, with a bit of fine glue dissolved in it, and made scalding hot. It should be clapped and pulled dry, like muslin

Beeswax and salt will make rusty flatirons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with a wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

Half a pound of borax will drive the cockroaches out of the house. A large handful of it put in ten gallons of water saves ten per cent. of soap. It is an excellent dentrifice, and the best thing for cleaning the scalp.

To remove ink stains from printed books, procure a cent's worth of oxalic acid, which dissolve in a small quantity of warm water; then slightly wet the stain with it, when it will disappear, leaving the leaf uninjured. The oxalic acid must be handled carefully, as it is a deadly poison.

Edison has invented a machine so powerful that it shocks his own modesty. —*Toronto Grip.*

### A Wonderful Record of Change.

The changes which Peter Cooper has witnessed include the entire series of the national Presidents. What a majestic array of national dignitaries! He was born when Washington was in his first term, the presidential office being the old City Hall in Wall street. He was six years old when Washington retired at the close of the second term, and he was eight when the old hero died. He was thirteen when Burr killed Hamilton, and is said to be the only person who can remember the latter. He was seventeen when Fulton made his first trip up the Hudson in the Clermont. The Erie canal was one of the projects discussed when he reached manhood, though the war with Great Britain delayed it for ten years. His first vote was cast for Madison, and he has been a regular voter ever since—a period of sixty-eight years. He was thirty-five when the first railway in America was projected, and he built the first locomotive of American manufacture. His whole life has been identified with public improvement, and he has been a leader in the advance of the age, having witnessed a grander march of progress than any other man in the entire annals of the human race. Probably the most wonderful of all these improvements is the telegraph, which will always be one of the marvels of science. The next is the progress of journalism.—*New York Letter.*

### Words of Wisdom.

The body of man oppressed by excess bears down the mind and depresses to the earth any portion of the divine spirit we have been endowed with.

How independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed in the humblest home.

The beam of the benevolent eye giveth value to the bounty which the hand disperses.

When mankind estimate the value of truth by dollars and cents it would be good policy to drown the world again.

A wise man never trifles with nature's laws or gets in their way, but the unwise do, and their life pays the penalty of their folly.

Give expression to every noble and generous thought. They will vibrate down through the centuries when we are dust and ashes.

A tender conscience is an estimable blessing; that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly to shun it, as the eyelid closes itself against the mote.

Those who speak always and those who never speak are equally unfit for friendship. A good proportion of the talent of listening and speaking is the base of social virtues.

### New Fireproof Building Material.

The audacity of American invention, says *Chambers' Journal*, is proverbial; it distains belief in the impossible. We now learn that fireproof houses can be built of cotton and straw. In preparing these materials raw cotton of inferior quality, the scattered refuse of plantations and sweepings of factories are mixed and converted into a paste, which becomes as hard as stone, and is then called architectural cotton. It may be made in large slabs, whereby the building of a house would be rapid in comparison with the practice of laying brick after brick, and at about one-third the cost. For the other part wheat straw is treated in a way already known, and converted into pasteboard. The sheets thus prepared are soaked in a solution which hardens the fibers, and are then compressed under enormous power into beams and boards of any required size; and the effect of the soaking is said to render them difficult of combustion.

### Mexico's Iron Mountain.

One of the great wonders of Mexico, and perhaps of the world, is the Iron mountain in the immediate vicinity of Durango, in the State of Durango. The iron mountain is nearly two miles in length and one mile wide, and about 700 feet high. Above the surface, uncovered and in sight, it shows about two hundred million tons of pure ore, ready to be shoveled or rolled, without any cost of mining, into the furnaces to be created at its base. Much of this ore ranges from seventy to ninety per cent., and some is carried directly to the forge. It works very kindly and easily assumes the form of steel. There is every reason to believe ores of such rare superiority, when subject to all our modern improvements in iron making, will produce iron and steel unsurpassed anywhere in the world, either in Sweden, or Biscay in Spain, or England or the United States.

### The First Woman in Leadville.

Mrs. Sarah Ray, the first white woman who ventured into Leadville, is to-day possessed of a fortune that pays her an income of $30,000 a year. Mrs. Ray has a history which, if published, would read like a romance. She helped to found the city of Leadville; mapped out roads, built houses and at one time took in washing for the Leadville miners. To a reporter who interviewed her recently she told how in Leadville she braved the angers and storms of winter before there were buildings there to inhabit; how her daughter had to be wrapped up in heavy blankets to keep her from freezing, while she pursued the task of building a hut; how, when the place became settled, she saw the land that she had taken up turn into a fortune, etc. She owns buildings in Leadville that rent for $2,000 a month. She is now fifty years old, weighs about 140 pounds and is rugged and chipper.

### Charley Ross.

The father of Charlie Ross says that the last spark of hope has gone out, and he mourns the lost one as dead. He says: "I have always believed that my Charlie, although only four years and two months old at the time he was taken, would remember his brother Walter, who was taken away with him, and had also thought that he would even have a distinct recollection of the feeling of loneliness that he must have experienced when he found he was in the hands of strangers and separated from his parents." On another recent occasion, Mr. Ross said: "The only tidings I have ever received of Charlie since he was stolen, was the demand for a ransom of $20,000. If I had paid that, I would have had him long before this. As it is, I have spent $60,000, and have not got him."

### The Chinese Barbers.

The Chinese mode of wearing the hair makes the flowery land the paradise of barbers, and the Chinese barber has not his counterpart the world over From dawn he is in the streets carrying on his shoulders at either end of a long bamboo, adorned with an effigy of a chimerical creature, the paraphernalia of his craft. Eagerly on the look-out for any one whose poll is not perfectly shaven, as soon as he detects such an one he has him in a trice installed on a stool beneath a large parasol fixed in the ground. In the twinkling of an eye Ah is ready, and the skull under his manipulation soon becomes as smooth as ivory. This done he passes on to the pigtail, which he brushes, perfumes and dresses with great care.

### Worked Both Ways.

"I have a bill——," began a man, as he stood in the door of an office on Larned street yesterday and looked over his file—"I have a little bill which——"

"Leave it with me and I'll collect it if I have to follow the debtor a straight year," interrupted the lawyer.

"Yes—here it is—bill for $10. It is a bill against you."

"Against me! Ah! that alters the case. You must give me a year to pay it in. Good-day, sir!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Crushed roses of pink and crimson will be worn upon spring hats.

## FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The sugar crop of the world last year was 3,422,988 tons, of which 1,843,988 was cane and 1,565,000 beet root sugar. Cuba produces one-third the cane sugar, and Brazil, Java and the Phillipine islands each about one-seventh, so that one-half the cane sugar of the world is grown by slave labor under the Spanish flag.

The Cumberland Valley road, in Pennsylvania, wants to utilize the weather reports for the farmers along its line, during the harvest season next summer and fall, by sending up rockets from central points at three o'clock every morning. The road wants the weather bureau to furnish the rockets, different colors being used to indicate clear, variable, or rainy weather.

Kansas has amended her constitution, so that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and beverages are absolutely prohibited in the State. A proposition looking to the same end has been introduced in both branches of the Illinois legislature, and an amendment to the constitution will be submitted to the people as soon as it passed. If all the Western commonwealth adopt this fashion, water will be scarce west of Chicago.

According to the Boston *Economist*, the total production of gold in 1880 throughout the world amounted to $118,000,000 ($89,000,000 of which was produced in America); of silver, $94,000,000 (of which $76,000,000 was produced in America); total of both, $212,000,000. The largest production in any one year was in 1853—of gold, $236,000,000; silver, $49,000,000; total of both, $285,000,000. Since that year the annual product of gold has diminished one-half, and that of silver has nearly doubled.

Some cavalrymen near the Cape of Good Hope were in a heavy thunder-storm. A flash of lightning flung seventeen horses with their riders to the ground, killing ten men and five horses on the spot. Those who were not killed were all seriously injured, and it was long before animation could be restored in the case of seven of the men. All the bits and stirrup-irons were blackened, and many of the men, though personally uninjured, had their clothing rent by the force of the electric discharge. The greatest difficulty was naturally experienced in preventing a general stampede among the frightened horses.

Paul Boyton, the celebrated swimmer, is believed to have fallen a victim in the war between Peru and Chili. The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial* says: Last fall he entered into a contract with the government of Peru to superintend a torpedo service, for which he received a magnificent remuneration. Nothing has been heard from him since Christmas, although previous to that he wrote weekly to an intimate friend in this city. In his last letter he inclosed his will, and said that the enemy were advancing and that he believed he would not survive the impending battle. The long silence has filled his friends with alarm. He is believed to have been killed.

The protection which common law affords to trade-mark property has again been exemplified in the suit brought by John W. Carroll, tobacco manufacturer, of Lynchburg, Virginia, against Philip H. Ertheiler, a cigarette manufacturer of Philadelphia. Judge Butler, in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, granted the plaintiff a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from using the former's trademark, "Lone Jack," as a brand for cigarettes. Carroll adopted the brand for smoking tobacco in 1863, and proved continuous use since that time. A curious feature of the case is that the court has decided that cigarettes are "only a form of smoking tobacco." The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff $10,000 as compensation for profits diverted from him by reason of the infringement on his brand.

A French chemist claims to be able to create thunder-storms at pleasure, each one having an area of six miles square. It is hoped he will be suppressed before his secret is made known to the public. If the people generally were to possess such a gift, the thunder-storms would average at least one a day all the year round. A Sunday-school couldn't have a picnic without some mean member of an opposition church bringing down a thunder-storm upon their heads. This wouldn't be so bad, however, for Sunday-school picnics are accustomed to such things; but imagine how it would be during a presidential campaign! It would be impossible to have a torchlight procession without having a thunder-storm at the same time. The Democrats would make it unpleasant for the Republican turn-outs and the Republicans would drench the Democratic demonstrations. The French chemist can't be swept out of existence a minute too soon.—*Norristown Herald.*

The report of the Massachusetts commissioners of prisons shows that there is a steady decrease in the number of persons confined in penal institutions in the Bay State. The population of all these institutions—State and county—including prisoners waiting trial, was 4,400 at the close of September, 1879, and only 3,821 on the same date last year. The average for 1879 was 4,444, and for 1880, 4,107. This reduction is chiefly due to the operation of the new law for the punishment of drunkenness. The report says: "About ninety per cent. of the persons committed to all the prisons are intemperate. The entire number of commitments for 1880 to all the prisons on sentences were 17,053. Of these, 10,434 were sent for drunkenness and 528 as common drunkards—a total of 10,962. Deducting these from the total shows 6,091 persons committed for other offenses. About 1,700 of these, or nearly twenty-eight per cent., were temperate, and the remainder were intemperate." A table is given showing that there has been a decrease in the net expenses of the county prisons from $276,376 in 1876 to $202,723 in 1880.

### Pride.

Prov. xxi. 4: "An high look, and a proud heart, and the plowing of the wicked is sin."

Psalms x. 2: "The wicked in his pride doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the devices that they have imagined."

Psalms ci. 5: "Whoso privily slandereth his neighbor, him will I cut off; him that hath an high look and a proud heart will not I suffer."

Prov. vii. 3: "The fear of the Lord is to hate evil, pride and arrogancy, and the evil way and the froward mouth do I hate."

Prov. xvi. 5: "Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord; though hand join in hand he shall not be unpunished."

1 Sam. ii. 3: "Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let no arrogancy come out of your mouth; for the Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed."

Mark vii. 20-23: "And he said, That which cometh out of a man, that defileth the man; for from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness; all these things come from within and defile the man."

The Home and Foreign Missionary society, of the Roman Catholic church, whose headquarters are at Lyons, France, received last year for its work the sum of $1,200,000. Fully three-quarters of this sum came from France.

Submarine telegraph lines last on an average from ten to twelve years. After that time they cannot be repaired, as they break by their own weight if raised to be mended.

## FOR THE LADIES.

### A Woman's Secluded Life.

A woman has just died in Berlin, aged eighty-two, who for nearly half a century lived in almost utter seclusion, a solitary female servant being the only person with whom she had any intercourse. This strange being, who it is supposed was crossed in love, was rich, and never denied herself any luxury for which she cared, but she never allowed her house or furniture to be cleaned. She lay in bed all day, rising just at dusk, and spent the night in preparing sumptuous meals for herself and her companion. She was surrounded by dogs, cats and birds, and she caused every new work on zoology to be purchased for her as soon as it was published. She left a handsome legacy to her servant, and the rest of her property to a niece, to revert, after the latter's death, to an asylum for dogs.

### The Queen of Holland.

Queen Emma, of Holland, is a fair, pleasant-looking, blue-eyed German girl, not positively pretty, but with a sweet, expressive, and peculiarly kindly face. The older families among the Dutch nobility were at first inclined to look down upon her, deeming a princess of the comparatively insignificant house of Waldeck-Pyrmont by no means a fitting spouse of their sovereign. But the young queen has contrived to win all hearts by her gracious and unaffected courtesy. She is the idol of her elderly spouse, who is never wearied of watching over her, and he spends his days in her society. She on her part is perfectly devoted to her husband, forming in that respect a marked contrast to the late queen, who was a very intellectual, high-spirited woman, and resented the king's various peccadilloes with an amount of anger and contempt which, though natural, was far from being politic. The Salic law does not exist in Holland, so that no legal obstacle will prevent the accession of the infant princess to the throne, should the weak state of health of Prince Alexander cause him to be definitely excluded from the succession.

### Spring Millinery.

Pokes of medium size, some small bonnets, and very large flaring round hats make up the bulk of the first importations of spring bonnets. The pattern bonnets shown are meant for the earliest spring days, and are of the closely woven Tuscan and Leghorn braids, or the split Belgian straws, rather than the open lace-like fancy that will be used when summer comes. The pokes are not extravagantly large, and are of much better shape than those worn in the autumn; the front projects very slightly, the ears are short, and the crown is quite close, with either a revers turned up on it, or else a very close curtain band. The novelty in such bonnets is the return to face trimmings for them, arranged in the styles of a hundred years ago, and the use of ribbons and soft satin trimmings that are reproductions of fabrics made at Lyons and at St. Etienne at the same period. A tiny bouquet of roses just inside the brim is very becoming to a young face; sometimes this is omitted, and there is a soft puff of satin merveilleux forming a face trimming, while in others the satin is a smooth lining on which wide white lace is plaited and sewed flat; quaintest of all is a coquettish bow of ribbon inside, quite far back in the poke, with the ends rolled like a curl, and sewed down each side, then coming out at the ears to form strings. A great deal of ribbon is used for trimming pokes, and this is from five to seven inches wide; especially is it wide for strings, and all pokes have strings. A flat effect is given in trimming pokes, though sometimes an exaggerated bow somewhat in Alsacian style is placed directly on top, with sharply notched ends hanging down on the sides. Feathers and flowers are also largely used. Ostrich feathers have taken the place of the fancy feathers of the winter. Two demi-long plumes begin on the left side of the poke, and cross the top to the right, resting there flatly in the way now seen on the Bernhardt pokes; sometimes a single plume begins on the right side, and hangs almost straight down behind, while in other cases a very long plume surrounds the crown. Straw gimp edges the brim of smooth pokes, or sometimes beaded lace is used, or beaded galloon binds the edge, or else tinsel lace is plaited on, and studded with one or two rows of silver or gold faceted beads that are as large as bullets. Flowers are most often placed against the left side, and quite low down; a smaller cluster then peers from beneath the brim, and is repeated on the strings.

The small bonnets shown are similar in shape to those with broad flat crowns worn during the winter, and are meant for dress hats. They are laden with trimmings that take on the Alsacian bow shape; for instance, a Tuscan straw bonnet has two loops of Tuscan braid (lined with satin and with Mechlin lace) forming one side of an Alsacian bow, while the other side of this bow is made of the loveliest white ostrich tips. A faceted gold clasp forms the center of the bow; the curtain band turns up like a revers, and has lace upon it; similar lace is plaited inside the brim, and this distinguished little bonnet is completed by white satin merveilleux ribbon strings six inches wide, and more than a yard long. Another small bonnet is made up of some of the newest fancy materials, and although silver net and jet are introduced, the prevailing color is red—the new Vandyck red—as this appears in the satin merveilleux which is plaited on the foundation beneath the jet and silver lace, and also in the strings of ombre red satin, shaded from deepest Vandyck up to pink. A cluster of shaded poppies trims the back of the crown like a comb. Another little bonnet, scarcely more than a fanchon, of silver lace, has for its only trimming a monture of red poppies, branched to show four shades, arranged in a huge bow, and tied in the center with striped grass.

The round hats are made in large picturesque shapes with soft brims not wired, and lined with a plaited lace frill, or else fully puffed satin; or in contrast to this there is a stiff brim rolled to flare all around, lined with velvet, edged with beaded laces and great faceted beads, and half hidden by the small nodding plumes that fall over it from the crown. The feathers on such hats are massed in profusion that exceeds even the styles of the winter; both small tips and large shaded plumes are used. A novelty in such hats has a Marie Stuart point in front. Flowers are mixed with feathers on hats, a wreath sometimes passing along the brim on the inside, and sometimes outside. White Mechlin and Languedoc laces edging net or mull form scarfs for trimming light hats that have pompons of flowers finished with feathers, or else they are trimmed on one side with six or eight tiny ostrich tips. Again, there are large scarfs of satin merveilleux shaded in stripes and plaids of Madras colors, with bars of gold, silver or steel; these are used also on dark bonnets for traveling and for morning shopping. For black round hats there are steel trimmings, and voluminous scarfs of Spanish lace put on to cover nearly all the top of the crown, as well as to surround it. The acajou, or mahogany red shades, are seen in the Tuscan straw and ostrich trimmings of very expensive round hats. There are other straws colored the stylish condor brown, which is one of the new golden brown shades, and made into large hats that require the ombre satin merveilleux scarfs of yellow, shading from maize into brown, for trimming; a little straw-colored lace and some condor brown velvet trim the brim, and there is a long shaded plume on the left side.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A crushed youth's revenge: Ambitious boy—"Mother, may I go out West and fight Indians?" Mother—"No, my son, but you may go down to the cellar and fetch me up a scuttle of coal." Thereupon the heart-crushed lad swore eternal hostility to society and forthwith became a plumber's apprentice.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

## NEWS EPITOME.

### Eastern and Middle States.

At a large meeting of the recently formed national anti-monopoly league, held in New York, speeches were made by Judge Jeremiah Black, Congressman Reagan and others, and a long letter from Senator Windom, of Minnesota, was read. The object of the league is "to demand full protection for the rights of the citizen against the abuses and aggressions of corporate power."

The French bark Fannie sailed from Philadelphia for Havre, France, five months ago, with a crew of twenty-one men and a cargo of petroleum; and nothing having been heard of the vessel she is supposed to have been lost at sea.

A throng of over 20,000 persons witnessed the formal presentation of the Egyptian obelisk in Central park, New York, to the city. Hon. William M. Evarts made the speech of presentation, during which he said that the entire cost of transporting the obelisk from Alexandria, Egypt—a little over $100,000—had been borne by William H. Vanderbilt. Mayor Grace made the address of acceptance, and medals commemorative of the event were presented to Mr. Vanderbilt, Commander Gorringe, who brought the obelisk over, and 100 schoolboys.

By an explosion in a fireworks manufactory at Greenville, N. J., seven persons were injured, one—a boy of fifteen years—fatally.

A passenger train was pulling out from the station at President, Pa., when it was run into by a special train that came up behind at the rate of forty miles an hour. The steam escaping from the locomotive entered the rear passenger coach and scalded Mrs. Babcock, causing probably fatal injuries. Four other persons were also injured.

After a political deadlock lasting nearly two months the New York board of aldermen has succeeded in organizing by electing as president Patrick Keenan, who received the votes of five anti-Tammany members, eight Republicans and three Tammany aldermen.

The two rear cars of a mail train which left Jersey City at 8:15 the other morning were thrown from the track by a broken rail near Ogdensburg, and rolled down an embankment thirty feet deep. The cars caught fire, but all the passengers were rescued alive. Eight, however, were injured more or less seriously.

At the Whippoorwill colliery, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Richard Williams, age sixteen, was cut to pieces by a runaway car, and James Davis, William Davis, M. Webb and Edward McRue, all miners, were seriously injured. The men were walking down the slope when the chain broke and let the car descend upon them with frightful velocity.

A few days ago there was such a stringency in the New York money market that a panic almost took place, and Wall street was for a time a scene of great excitement. Shortly before noon, however, Secretary Sherman ordered the purchase by the New York first assistant treasurer of $10,000,000 uncalled five and six per cent. bonds, in order to afford relief to the market.

Edwin C. Hayden was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of his wife at Derby Line in 1876. Just before the execution Hayden examined the gallows with great composure, and when upon the scaffold he gave directions as to how he should be pinioned. Hayden was dissipated, and shot his wife after a prolonged spree, first shooting a Mr. Brigham—who tried to prevent him from seeing the woman—through the breast.

The return match at cushion-carom billiards between Sexton and Schaefer in New York was won by the former. The first game, which took place a short time ago, was won by Schaefer.

At a few minutes before nine in the evening a fire broke out in St. Patrick's Orphanage, at Scranton, Pa., and fourteen boys and three girls, ranging in age from six to twelve years, were suffocated. The orphanage was in charge of several sisters of charity, who had care of twenty-two girls and eighteen boys. The children slept on the third floor, a partition separating the dormitories. At 8:30 o'clock in the evening one of the sisters saw the children put in bed and locked the doors. She had hardly descended the stairs when she saw a dense cloud of smoke issuing from the rooms on one of the upper floors. Hurrying back to the apartment occupied by the girls she took one of the smallest in her arms, and the rest quietly followed her to a place of safety. By this time the fire was raging fiercely on the third floor, and smoke poured into the hallway. The sister who discovered the flames again began to ascend the stairs, but was told by a man whom she met half way up that the boys had all been safely removed. Four fire companies came on the scene in quick succession, and the work of combatting the flames was actively begun. In a short time the fire raging in the hallway was extinguished, and the firemen were enabled to reach the dormitory occupied by the boys. The door was battered in, and the discovery was made that not a single occupant of the room had escaped. The little ones were huddled together beneath their cots, many of them being covered by the bed-clothing. Not one showed a sign of life, and they must have been suffocated soon after the fire broke out.

### Western and Southern States.

The beautiful town of Edenton, the ancient capital of North Carolina, has been visited by a fire of such destructiveness that it swept away nearly the whole of the business part of the place. The fire originated in incendiarism in a grocery store.

At the small town of Liverpool, Ohio, there stood until a few days ago a four-story frame house occupied by Sloan Brothers as a drug store and by another man as a feed store. Mr. Sloan's family consisted of his wife and seven children. His brother-in-law, Mr. Skeels, was also in the house on a visit. About 1:30 o'clock the other morning Mr. Sloan awoke and found the house in flames. He immediately woke all the inmates and picking up his three-year-old daughter told the others to follow him. The stairways were by this time burned away and escape by that means was thus cut off. Turning to the front of the building he told his wife—who had an infant in her arms—and the children to follow him and then leaped to the ground. The wife and children were probably overcome by the flames, and stifling fumes from the drug store, for they all failed to leave the building. Mr. Sloan hoped by jumping first to be able to catch the others and break the force of their fall, and, although he broke his leg in the leap, hobbled around, crying out piteously for the others. The bodies of Mrs. Sloan, her six small children, and Mr. Skeels were found burned to a crisp.

A terrible case of destitution was found in a house on the outskirts of Milwaukee, Wis. The inmates of the house were the mother, ill from giving birth to a child eight days before, and which had been dead in the house for two days, and four children ranging in age from ten years down. The family had had no food for forty-eight hours, other than scrapings from an old swill-barrel, which had formerly been used in carrying slops from a distillery. The father, Ernest Lotz, is in jail awaiting trial for the theft of an old harness.

A train was thrown from the track between Longview and Gladewater, Texas, and twenty persons were more or less severely injured.

Four strangers and the proprietors of a saloon near Santa Fe, N. M., quarreled while playing cards. Pistols were drawn and the strangers were shot dead.

John Vonderheide, twenty-four years old, was hanged at Shelbyville, Ky., for the murder of Rebecca Johnson, a little colored girl, last July.

At Sioux Falls, Dakota, and vicinity, fuel is so scarce that people are burning telegraph poles and railroad ties.

The loss of cattle by the severe weather on the great Western ranges is estimated at 500,000 head.

Faustine Guiterro, implicated in the murder of Colonel Potter, in New Mexico, was taken from jail in Albuquerque by vigilantes and hanged in the place where his accomplices were hanged some time ago.

### From Washington.

There are sixty-six postmasters whose commissions will expire during the month of March.

The funeral of Fernando Wood from his late residence in Washington was attended by nearly all the members of Congress and prominent government officers. The pall-bearers were Senators Thurman and Bayard, Speaker Randall, and Representatives Morton and Loring, Judge Swayne, ex-Mayor Berret, and W. W. Corcoran. After the funeral services the remains were taken to New York, in charge of an aldermanic committee from that city, and there buried in Mr. Wood's family lot in Trinity cemetery.

The postoffice authorities report that letters from the United States for places in Cuba should be prepaid by postage stamps, and not by stamped envelopes, as the general postoffice in Havana does not recognize the stamped envelope.

A few days after the passage of the funding act twenty-three national banks withdrew $4,792,700 of their outstanding circulation.

By direction of the President a general order has been issued by the war department prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts and stations.

Henry D. Cooke, appointed by General Grant the governor of the District of Columbia in 1871, died at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., at about the same hour that Senator Carpenter's death took place, aged fifty-six years. In 1861 Mr. Cooke became associated with his brother in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co.

United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Washington, died at his home in Washington a few days ago aged fifty-seven years. His death had been expected some time. Mr. Carpenter was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1824. Obtaining an appointment to West Point in 1843 he remained there two years and then entered the office of Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar. He took up his residence in Wisconsin in 1848, and practiced his profession there. He held the office of prosecuting attorney of the State for several years. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. J. R. Doolittle. At the expiration of his term a warm contest ensued, and he was defeated by Angus Cameron, by the united votes of anti-Carpenter Republicans and Democrats. At the expiration of the term of Senator Howe, in 1879, Mr. Carpenter was again a candidate for his old place and was successful. Mr. Carpenter was recognized as a very able lawyer, and he had a large practice before the United States supreme court. He was one of the counsel for the Democrats before the electoral commission in 1877, and made one of the arguments on their side in the case of Louisiana.

### Foreign News.

The village of Brevieres, in the department of Savoy, France, has been completely destroyed by two avalanches. Fifteen persons were killed.

At a masked fete of the students of the Academy of Painters in Munich the costume of a student caught fire, when he rushed in dismay among the other maskers. In consequence four students were burned to death, four fatally and four slightly injured.

A decree has been published prohibiting the importation into France of salted pork, bacon and ham from the United States.

Mr. Parnell addressed an immense meeting in Clara, Ireland, attended by more than 20,000 people and presided over by a priest with the American flag waving above him.

The Agricultural society of Paris has adopted a resolution demanding that the ministry should commence negotiations with the United States for the revocation of an alleged decision of the United States forbidding the landing of French wines at American ports on the pretext that they are injurious to health. The society believes that the decision is simply in reprisal for the interdiction by France of the importation of American bacon.

The Belfast steamer Deydale, with Mr. Biggar, home rule member of parliament for Cavan, aboard, sunk the Liverpool schooner Doris a few days ago off Belfast. The crew of the Doris was rescued. Mr. Biggar was a passenger in the same steamer when she foundered last year.

The Indians are again on the warpath in the region about Chihuahua, Mexico. Two hundred of them attacked a settlement near Corrales a few days ago, killed several women and children and plundered the place.

M. Droz, previously vice-president, has been elected president of the Swiss Confederation in the place of M. Anderwert, deceased; and M. Bavier has been declared vice-president.

General Skobeleff has sent a deputation of Turcoman chiefs to St. Petersburg to announce their submission to the czar.

Thirty-six successive shocks of earthquake have occurred at St. Michael's, in the Azores. One church and 200 houses have fallen in and several persons have been killed.

Turkey has ordered 30,000,000 cartridges from the United States.

Four firemen were seriously injured while trying to extinguish a fire in Montreal.

Mr. Gladstone, the English premier, while alighting from his carriage on his return from the house of commons, slipped and fell backward, severely cutting his head on the iron steps of the carriage. He was taken home and his wound dressed by a doctor, who declared the injuries sustained by Mr. Gladstone were not dangerous, though they would prevent his attendance in parliament for some days.

General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, a French officer, has been found dead at Chatillon, his forehead pierced by a bullet and a pistol in the right hand. General Ney was born in Paris in 1835, and was a grandson of the famous Marshal Ney, who fought under Napoleon, and was shot in Paris because he deserted the royal army to join his chief on his return from exile in Elba.

James Lyall & Co., London merchants in the East India trade, have failed for about $1,250,000.

Peru has asked England, France and Italy to mediate in regard to the conditions of peace with Chile.

An international monetary convention will be held in Paris on the twenty-seventh of April next.

General Colley, commander of the British troops operating against the Boers in South Africa, has been killed and his force of 700 men almost annihilated. The British troops were stationed on a hill, up which the Boers charged four times, but were repulsed each time, and were about to retreat when the ammunition of the British gave out and they were forced to retire. Many British officers were killed and wounded, and only 100 of the whole force are reported to have escaped.

The scare about trichinæ in American pork has extended to most parts of England, and in the country districts paragraphs appear in the local papers setting forth the danger of eating any pork from the United States, even after it has been cooked thoroughly.

A company is being formed in Canada for the purpose of laying a cable across the Pacific ocean, connecting Canada with Asia.

The marriage of Prince William, eldest son of the crown prince imperial, and the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, has been celebrated in Berlin with royal splendor and much festivity. The bride arrived in Berlin two days before the wedding, and the next day made her formal entry into the city, fully three-fourths of the population turning out to welcome her. Escorted by the crown prince, she passed to the Kurfurst chamber in the royal palace, where the marriage contract was signed. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. At the wedding the next day all the members of the German royal family and representatives of other foreign courts were present. After the marriage a reception and banquet took place. The ceremony was brought to a close with the weird fackeltanz (torch-dance), a traditional perpetuation of the hymeneal dances of Greece, long in vogue at the courts of Prussia and Saxony.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

The credentials of Senators-elect Johnson M. Camden, of West Virginia, Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, and James G. Fair, of Nevada, were presented.....Mr. Bayard, from the finance committee, reported with a substitute therefor the Senate bill to repeal all laws that impose taxes upon the capital of and deposits with banks and bankers, and upon bank checks. The bill was considered, on motion of Mr. Bayard, who stated that the substitute reported by the committee, provided simply for the repeal of the tax on bank deposits. The substitute was read and agreed to, and the bill as thus amended, passed.

Mr. Conkling, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably, without amendment, House bill concerning the settlement of boundary lines between the States of New York and Connecticut. Passed....The fortification appropriation bill was taken up. The amendments of the Senate committee were agreed to as read, and the bill was then read a third time and passed....The bill providing for a new building for the congressional library was taken up and passed by 39 yeas to 18 nays.

The credentials of John Sherman, Senator-elect from Ohio, for the term beginning March 4, were presented, read and filed....Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes, to circulate as money, on the deposit of gold, etc. Referred to the committee on finance....The agricultural bill was taken up and passed....Mr. Wallace, from the select committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted a report which was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burnside spoke strongly in favor of a resolution declaring that the United States will insist that its consent is necessary to the construction of an Isthmian ship canal....The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 12.

### House.

Mr. Carlisle, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill repealing all laws imposing taxes on bank checks, drafts and orders, bank deposits, friction matches, medical preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, cologne and other articles....Mr. Tucker offered resolutions, which were adopted, providing that as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Fernando Wood, and in order to enable members to attend his funeral, the House adjourn at two o'clock....The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Martin offered an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill appropriating $10,000 for the continuation of experiments in connection with the manufacture of sugar from beets, and for the cultivation of beets for that purpose. Adopted. Mr. Belford moved to increase the appropriation for the reclamation of arid and waste lands in certain Western States and Territories from $10,000 to $30,000. Agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment which was adopted in committee increasing the appropriation for the reclamation of arid and waste lands was defeated in the House, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Davidson the Senate bill was passed directing the secretary of war to investigate the claims of the State of Florida against the United States for expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities....On motion of Mr. Cox the Senate bill was passed requesting the President, in the name of the United States, to invite all foreign governments to be represented and take part in the international exhibition to be held at New York in 1883, provided that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any of the expenses attending such exhibition.

### A Train's Frightful Position.

The most hair-rising episode that ever happened to a New Mexican mountain railway train fell to the lot of Conductor Blessingham, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, on the west slope of Glorietta Summit. The train comprised thirty loads, and as it was entirely upon the descent, Jack Brown, the engineer, threw on the water-brake, but found that it was broken and would not work. The train gained momentum to such a frightful extent that the switch cables and books lying on the pilot base in front were hurled from their places into the air, breaking one of the locomotive's guard rails. Brown called for brakes, but the train men had already set every one, and realized that the train was beyond their control. Seeing that nothing could be done to stop the mad course the train was running, Brown jumped from the cab while going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, landing seventy-two feet distant, actual measurement. Blessingham, who was on the caboose with Pawnee Charley and wife as passengers, fearing that the train was going to destruction, cut his way car loose, and checked it with the brakes, while the train continued its velocity down the long grade. The fireman stood at his post like a hero, and while the engine was plunging down the flight at a giddy speed, he crawled out on the footboard and poked sand through the sand-box, thinking that it might assist the wheels in getting a grip upon the rails. As the train sped around Material curve, which is "short and steep," the velocity was so great that the locomotive ran on one rail, and overbalanced so greatly that it came within an ace of losing its equilibrium. The brakemen on deck were obliged to lie flat and cling to the running boards for safety. For six miles those badly frightened men stuck to the ship and faced the horrors of death. Below Conocite is a natural basin, with three miles of level track, and it was on this stretch the runaway train was mastered and stopped. Some of the cars were laden with iron for the front, but they were unloaded before the train stopped by the material being hurled in all directions. Just how the train held to the rails as well as it did is a mystery the doctors must solve—we can't.—*Los Vegas (N. M.) Optic.*

Subject of debate by an Arkansas agricultural society: "Was Samson as strong as a bunch of red onions?"—*Puck.*

[St. Louis Republican.]

It is very rare that the *Republican* consents to editorially forward the interests of advertisers of what are known as patent medicines, as it does not frequently fall out that we can have positive knowledge of their merits. However, we take pleasure in saying of St. Jacobs Oil from individual experiment, that it is a most excellent remedial agent, and as such we can heartily recommend it.

The Mechanicsville (Iowa) *Press* relates how a man named Seth Wilson, a cooper of that place, left his second wife recently to die in distress, and when the funeral took place the sound of his hammer was heard all day in the shop next door to the house.

[Galveston News.]

The Madison (Wis.) *Democrat*, in endeavoring to treat the wounds received by the candidates for the presidency, wisely prescribes St. Jacobs Oil. Of course we could not expect our worthy contemporary to do otherwise than recommend that famous Old German Remedy, which "heals all wounds but those of love" and soothes all pains, save those of political disappointment.

A recent estimate of the lumber tributary to Duluth, made by a gentleman of experience in the lumber business, puts the amount at 11,000,000,000 feet.

## THE MARKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt. | 10¾ @ | 11¼ |
| Calves—Good to Prime Veals | 5¼ @ | 9 |
| Sheep | 5¼ @ | 6¾ |
| Lambs | 6 @ | 7¾ |
| Hogs—Live | 5¾ @ | 6¾ |
| Dressed, city | 8 @ | 8 |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 4 55 @ | 6 50 |
| Western, good to fancy | 4 75 @ | 8 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 17½ @ | 1 18½ |
| No. 1 White | 1 15½ @ | 1 15¾ |
| Rye—State | 98 @ | 1 03½ |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 90 @ | 95 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 55½ @ | 57¼ |
| Southern Yellow | 55½ @ | 55½ |
| Oats—White State | 46 @ | 47½ |
| Mixed Western | 43 @ | 44½ |
| Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y | 1 10 @ | 1 25 |
| Straw—Long Rye, per cwt. | 1 15 @ | 1 25 |
| Hops—State, 1880 | 15 @ | 23 |
| Pork—Mess, old, for export | 15 25 @ | 15 50 |
| Lard—City Steam | 10 35 @ | 10 40 |
| Refined | 10 65 @ | 10 65 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 7 @ | 8¼ |
| Refined | 9¼ @ | 9½ |
| Butter—State Creamery | 28 @ | 30 |
| Dairy | 20 @ | 25 |
| Western Im. Creamery | 22 @ | 27 |
| Factory | 21 @ | 22 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 13½ @ | 13¾ |
| Skims | 6 @ | 8 |
| Western | 10 @ | 13 |
| Eggs—State and Penn | 29 @ | 30 |
| Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose | 2 25 @ | 2 25 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Steers—Extra | 5 50 @ | 5 85 |
| Lambs—Western | 5 00 @ | 6 25 |
| Sheep—Western | 4 75 @ | 5 45 |
| Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers | 6 00 @ | 6 25 |
| Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring | 5 00 @ | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth | 1 20 @ | 1 22 |
| Corn—No. 2 Western | 41 @ | 41 |
| Oats—State | 37 @ | 38 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 85 @ | 1 00 |
| BOSTON. | | |
| Beef—Western Mess | 9 50 @ | 9 75 |
| Hogs—Live | 6¼ @ | 6½ |
| Hogs—City Dressed | 8 @ | 8 |
| Pork—Extra Prime per bbl | 12 50 @ | 13 00 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Patents | 6 50 @ | 8 00 |
| Corn—Mixed and Yellow | 59 @ | 60 |
| Oats—Extra White | 49 @ | 52 |
| Rye—State | 95 @ | 1 00 |
| Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine | 47 @ | 49 |
| Unwashed " " | 34 @ | 35 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Live weight | 4½ @ | 5¼ |
| Sheep | 3½ @ | 5¼ |
| Lambs | 5 @ | 7 |
| Hogs | 6¼ @ | 6¾ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour—Penn. good and fancy | 5 67 @ | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 14 @ | 1 14 |
| Rye—State | 95 @ | 95 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 54 @ | 54 |
| Oats—Mixed | 42 @ | 42 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | 32 @ | 33 |
| Cheese—New York Full Cream | 13½ @ | 14 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 7 @ | 7½ |
| Refined | 9½ @ | 9½ |

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

A Utica clergyman, in a lecture on "How to get married," said: "Every man wants a wife, and every woman wants a husband." But the great difficulty, Mr. Clergyman, is that the woman the man wants won't have him, and the man the woman wants wants some other woman. Or somehow that way.

**Not a Beverage.**

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle containing more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

Some of the farmers of Kasota, Minn. have ground cane seed and say the flour is of good quality. Griddle cakes made from it are said to be quite, if not superior, to those made from buckwheat flour.

**"Out of Work,**

and sick with my kidneys for years," wrote Mr. Alexander Ferris, of Chenango Forks, N. Y., recently. He used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now he says, "I cheerfully recommend it to all persons suffering in the same way."

The Baptist mission in Germany report 134 churches, 26,656 members, 1,467 stations, and 11,813 Sunday-school scholors. The churches raised $65,000 last year for church purposes.

**"Lies! Big Lies!"**

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

The excursions of bees to collect honey are variously estimated at from one to three miles each, and they are supposed to make each about ten trips per day.

The proof of the value of any article is its popular use and the testimony in its favor. The sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is immense and the testimony voluminous.

We are informed by the immortal declaration that all men are born free and equal. How is it with twins? Does a twin have an equal chance with the rest of humanity?—*Boston Transcript.*

**Catarrh!**

Messrs. Ely Bros., druggists, Owego, N. Y.: For the past three winters I have been afflicted with Catarrh and cold in the head. I applied several remedies without good results. Last winter I used your Cream Balm and found it to accomplish all you represented. T. F. McCormick, Judge Common Pleas, Elizabeth, N. J. August 25, 1880.

Messrs. Ely Bros., druggists, Owego, N. Y.: I have been afflicted with Catarrh for eight years; have tried almost unnumbered remedies without any relief. Last winter I found more relief in one bottle of your Cream Balm than in all the remedies I have used put together. Charles A. Cromwell, 27 South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. Aug. 17, 1880.

Price, 50 cents. Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for 60 cents.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittant fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal

**The Greatest Discovery of the Age.**

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

What the Doctors Say!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

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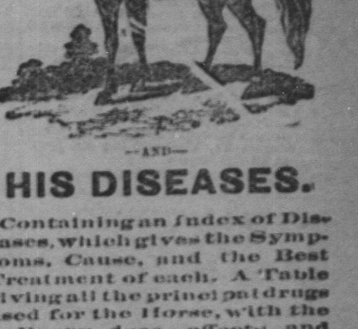

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